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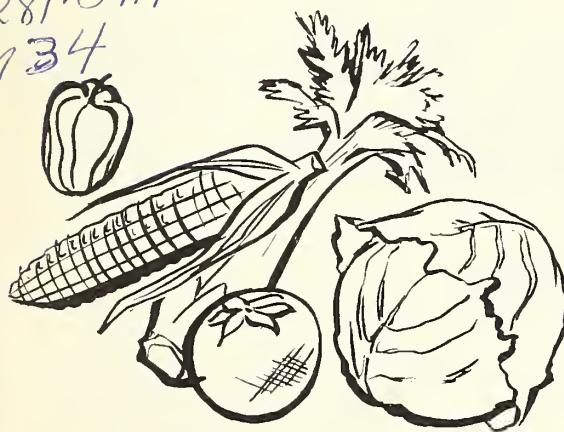
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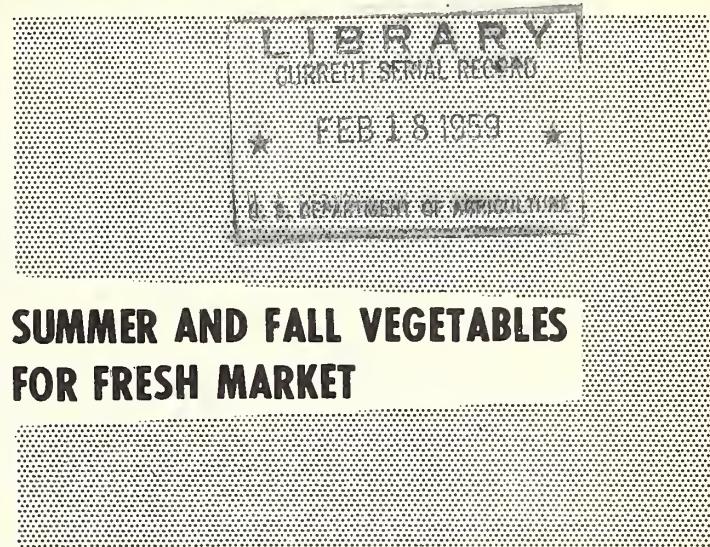
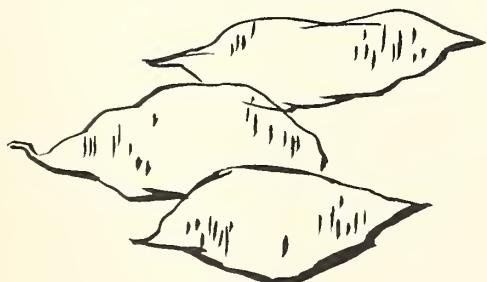
1959

ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES

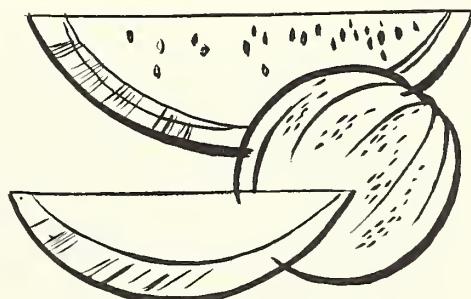
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SUMMER MELONS



SUMMER AND FALL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET



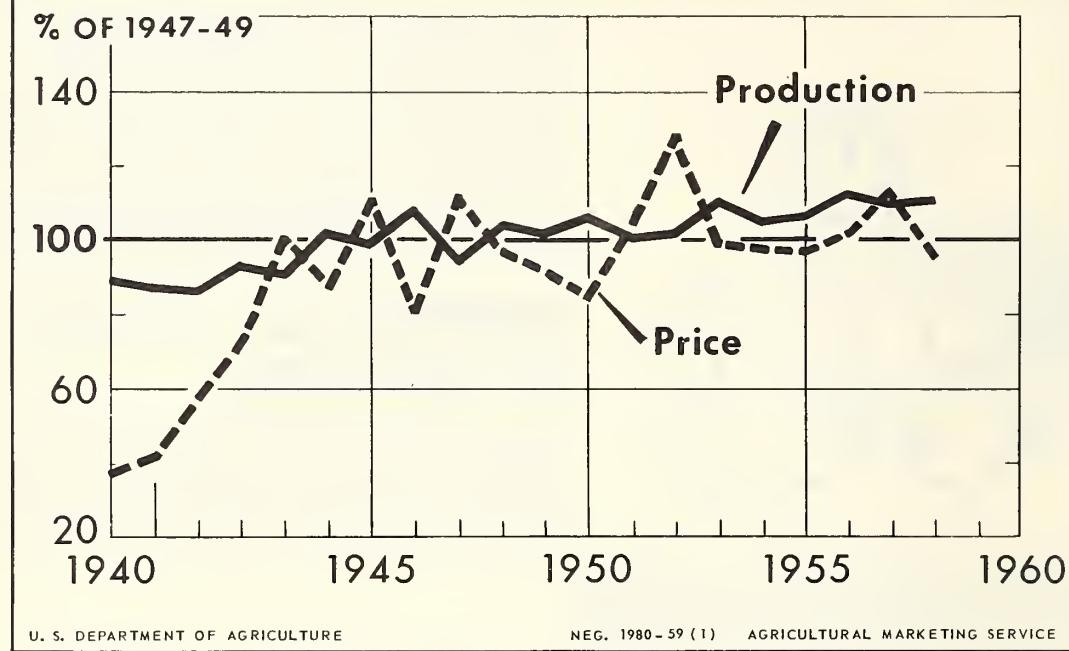
SWEETPOTATOES

Agricultural Marketing Service AMG-8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D.C.

SUMMER COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET



Production of summer season vegetables in 1958 totaled a little over 3 million tons, slightly more than in 1957 and 11 percent more than the 1947-49 average. Substantially larger crops of cabbage, sweet corn, early summer onions, and tomatoes were offset by smaller crops of early summer carrots, cucumbers, late summer onions, and lettuce. Supplies of vegetables were abundant throughout the summer of 1958. Prices of practically all commodities were relatively low and many crops were not fully harvested because of unfavorable market conditions. The index of prices in 1958 averaged 95 percent of the 1947-49 base period compared with 116 percent in 1958.

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program for vegetables, including potatoes and sweetpotatoes, is designed to assist growers in balancing the supply of each vegetable with market requirements. The objective of the program is to provide the best possible estimates of the acreage of particular vegetables required, with average yields, to supply the quantity of these vegetables deemed necessary to meet the market need anticipated for the coming season.

The guides are prepared by specialists who follow the markets for the various commodities closely throughout the year and develop a record of happenings in the various markets, with explanations for unusual occurrences. On the basis of the latest and best available information, specific recommendations are developed for each commodity and a brief report is prepared explaining the reasons for each recommendation. Recognition is given to trends, both in recent years and for long time periods. Also, any abnormalities of preceding seasons are considered carefully. However, the recommendations are based upon the assumption that average conditions will prevail in the following season. The recommendation for each commodity is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage and production for preceding years, so as to permit each individual grower to apply this percentage-change recommendation to his individual operations. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The grower is provided not only with the Department's recommendation, but also with the latest possible information upon which the recommendation is based. The information is presented to the grower in sufficient time for him to consider the facts as he develops his plans for the forthcoming season. The fundamental concept behind the guide program is that, given the best information possible, the grower will make intelligent decisions for his and the industry's best interest. Compliance with the guides on the part of growers is voluntary. When growers have kept acreage within the levels recommended by the Department, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

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1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Summer and Fall Vegetables for Fresh Market

Summer Melons and Sweetpotatoes

The primary purpose of acreage-marketing guides is to bring about a necessary adjustment in planted acreage from that of the preceding year so that the resulting production will be in line with market requirements. Each individual grower should adjust his own acreage in accordance with the individual commodity guides. For example, when it is recommended that the 1959 acreage of early fall cabbage be reduced 5 percent from the acreage planted in 1958, cabbage growers in every state included in the early fall classification should reduce their acreage by 5 percent.

The recommended acreage adjustments necessarily assume normal weather conditions, usual planting schedules, and normal marketing patterns by commodities. The recommendations also assume average yields in recent years will be obtained. With these conditions, production from the guide acreages would provide adequate supplies for all normal outlets under prospective demand conditions.

I. 1958 REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1959

Summer Vegetables: The 1958 season was excellent on the basis of production. Growing conditions were generally favorable and high yields were obtained for most vegetable crops. But from a financial viewpoint, the 1958 season was most unfavorable for growers. Marketing problems developed as soon as harvests began and continued throughout the summer. An extensive overlap with spring crop harvests contributed significantly to the marketing problems encountered. Unusually low prices restricted harvesting of many commodities, and substantial quantities of snap beans, cabbage, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes were not harvested because of economic conditions. Even vegetables in moderate supply, such as carrots, cucumbers, and peppers, sold at relatively low prices because of the general surplus. Adverse effects of the large summer production continued into the early fall season. The only favorable development in 1958 was the moderate retrenchment on the part of California growers in plantings of several major crops -- carrots, celery and lettuce. This state is particularly well adapted to the production of these crops, and acreage expanded rapidly in recent years. However, the expansion was too rapid and severe marketing problems resulted. California growers still need to evaluate more realistically the potential interstate market outlets for tomatoes and lettuce.

Summer Melons: Supplies of watermelons exceeded market requirements throughout the summer of 1958. The surplus was partially the result of an extensive overlap with the preceding spring crops which had been delayed by adverse weather. However, acreage increases in many summer crop states were the principal factors in the marketing problems. Large quantities of watermelons

were abandoned because of extremely low prices. Cantaloup growers also faced severe marketing problems, largely because of sharp acreage increases in Texas, California and New Mexico. Prices received by growers were low and substantial quantities were not marketed. In recent years, disease problems in spring crop areas of Arizona resulted in a marketing gap just prior to first summer harvests. In 1958, new land was developed and the gap was filled -- to the detriment of the summer crop marketings. The aggregate acreage guide for summer melons is a planted acreage 9 percent below 1959. With average yields, production in 1959 would be 10 percent less than in 1958.

Fall Vegetables: Prices for most fall season vegetables were low as harvests got underway, reflecting an overlap of the abundant summer crops. There was a slight improvement as the season progressed but, on the average, prices were low during 1958. Distress prices prevailed for cabbage throughout the fall; large quantities were abandoned and some cabbage was purchased in New York and Wisconsin under a Section 32 program. Other commodities experiencing marketing problems were snap beans, carrots, sweet corn, eggplant and lettuce. The difficulties encountered by lettuce growers were largely caused by a large acreage in Arizona. Development of new land in that state has resulted in a sharp expansion in lettuce production during the fall and spring. Although some downward adjustments consequently have been made in other states, lettuce supplies frequently are excessive. In Florida, growing conditions generally were favorable and yields of most crops were high. Low prices prevailed throughout the season for sweet corn. The acreage of this crop has expanded sharply since 1950 and production in the past two years has been excessive. Brief periods of very low prices also occurred for cucumbers and tomatoes. In the aggregate, prices for fall vegetables in 1958 averaged 97 percent of the 1947-49 average compared with 105 percent in 1957.

The aggregate acreage guide for fall vegetables is a planted acreage 4 percent less than in 1958. With normal abandonment and average yields, production in 1959 would be 4 percent less than in 1958.

Sweetpotatoes: After declining steadily for many years, production of sweetpotatoes has leveled off in recent years. Higher yields have been offsetting a continued acreage decline. The crop in 1958 was about equal to 1957 and only slightly smaller than the 1952-56 average. Prices for the season averaged slightly lower than in 1957. It is anticipated that demand for sweetpotatoes in 1959 will be about equal to 1958; a 1959 planted acreage equal to 1958 is recommended. With normal abandonment and average yields, production in 1959 would be slightly smaller than in 1958.

Specific acreage guide recommendations for each commodity are as follows:

Commodity	:	Percentage change in 1959 planted acreage compared with 1958 (Percent)
Summer Vegetables		
Beans, Lima		No change
Beans, Snap		No change
Beets		Minus 5
Cabbage (early)		No change
Cabbage (late)		Minus 5
Carrots (early)		No change
Carrots (late)		No change
Cauliflower		No change
Celery (early)		No change
Celery (late)		No change
Corn, Sweet (early)		No change
Corn, Sweet (late)		Minus 5
Cucumbers (early)		No change
Cucumbers (late)		No change
Eggplant		No change
Lettuce		Minus 5
Onions (early)		1/
Onions (late)		Minus 5
Peas, Green		Minus 5
Peppers, Green (early)		Minus 5
Peppers, Green (late)		No change
Spinach		Minus 10
Tomatoes (early)		2/
Tomatoes (late)		No change
Summer Melons		
Cantaloups (early)		No change
Cantaloups (mid)		3/
Cantaloups (late)		Minus 5
Watermelons (early)		Minus 10
Watermelons (late)		Minus 10

(Continued)

Commodity	:	Percentage change in 1959 planted acreage compared with 1958 (Percent)
<u>Fall Vegetables</u>		
Beans, Snap (early)	:	No change
Beans, Snap (late)	:	No change
Broccoli	:	No change
Cabbage (early)	:	Minus 5
Cabbage (late)	:	Minus 10
Carrots (early)	:	4/
Carrots (late)	:	Minus 5
Cauliflower (early)	:	No change
Cauliflower (late)	:	Minus 5
Celery (early)	:	No change
Celery (late)	:	No change
Corn, Sweet	:	5/
Cucumbers (early)	:	6/
Cucumbers (late)	:	Minus 5
Eggplant	:	7/
Lettuce (early)	:	Plus 5
Lettuce (late)	:	Minus 25
Peas, Green (early)	:	No change
Peppers, Green	:	8/
Spinach (early)	:	No change
Spinach (late)	:	No change
Tomatoes (early)	:	Minus 5
Tomatoes (late)	:	9/
<u>Sweetpotatoes</u>		
		No change
1/ Onions, Early Summer:	Planted acreage 25 percent less than 1958 in Texas and New Mexico and equal to 1958 in all other states.	
2/ Tomatoes, Early Summer:	Planted acreage 10 percent less than 1958 in California and 5 percent below 1958 in all other states.	
3/ Cantaloups, Mid Summer:	Planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958 in California and Texas and equal to 1958 in all other states.	
4/ Carrots, Early Fall:	Planted acreage 10 percent less than 1958 in Texas and 5 percent less than 1958 in all other states.	
5/ Sweet Corn Fall:	Planted acreage 15 percent less than 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in California.	
6/ Cucumbers, Early Fall:	Planted acreage equal to 1958 in California and 5 percent more than 1958 in all other states.	
7/ Eggplant, Fall:	Planted acreage 20 percent less than 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in Texas.	
8/ Green Peppers, Fall:	Planted acreage 25 percent more than 1958 in Texas and equal to 1958 in all other states.	
9/ Tomatoes, Late Fall:	Planted acreage 5 percent more than 1958 in Florida and 10 percent more than 1958 in Texas.	

II. DEMAND FOR VEGETABLES IN THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1959

Prices received by growers for vegetables in 1959 will depend largely upon the volume and pattern of marketings. However, general economic conditions and consumer demand is also important. With the prospect for a further increase in over-all economic activity and consumer incomes, demand for food, including vegetables is expected to continue strong during the summer and fall months. Consumer incomes are currently running about 3 percent above a year earlier and further gains are likely as the economy continues to expand in 1959 from the recession low of the spring of 1958.

Gross national product in the final quarter of 1958 exceeded the previous peak in the summer of 1957 according to preliminary estimates of the Department of Commerce for calendar year 1958. Federal Government purchases of goods and services rose sharply during 1958 mainly as a result of a stepped up national security program, and greater expenditures by CCC under the price support program. State and local Government purchases continued their uptrend throughout the past year. Private residential construction in the final quarter of 1958 was up nearly a fourth from the spring. Manufacturing and trade inventories, which were liquidated very rapidly earlier in the year, increased a little last fall reflecting an improvement in sales and new orders. With higher income, consumers have increased their spending. Retail sales reached a new record of 17.5 billion dollars, seasonally adjusted, in December, up 9 percent from March and 4 percent above a year earlier. There has been some pick up in durable goods sales, particularly automobiles, since early fall. Sales of food stores, despite some decline in prices of important farm food commodities, were 4 1/2 percent above a year ago in December. Non-agricultural employment, while up about 700,000 from April, lagged behind the rise in production and real output.

The improvement in employment and income which has occurred since last spring is expected to continue through the summer and fall of 1959. Based upon a recent survey of the Departments of Commerce and Labor, construction expenditures in 1959 are expected to be 7 percent higher than in 1958. The year long decline in capital spending by business has been halted and a small increase is projected for the first quarter of 1959, according to the most recent survey of the Departments of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission. State and local Government spending is likely to continue to increase in 1959, partly as a result of expanded highway and school programs. Inventories at manufacturing and retail levels are low in relation to sales and a modest accumulation of inventories is likely in the coming months. Hence, a rise in consumer incomes and spending is likely through the summer and fall of 1959.

III. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

Farm machinery, equipment, fuels, trucks, tires, containers and other materials necessary for the production and marketing of fresh vegetables and

melons are expected to be in ample supply in 1959. Fertilizers are expected to be available in adequate supply. Farmers should place orders early enough to assure delivery of special formulations.

An effective pesticide for nearly every recommended purpose will be available in ample supply. The demand for pesticides is at its height during the summer months and abnormal infestations by insect and plant diseases are most likely to drain off pesticide inventories. Growers should not delay too long in ordering such insecticides, fungicides and weed killers as they are likely to need.

Manpower: The over-all availability of farm manpower in 1959 is expected to be somewhat less than in 1958 because of stepped-up employment in industrial and other non-farm activities. Farm employers, especially those using many seasonal workers, can obtain valuable assistance in meeting manpower needs by cooperating closely with their local Employment Service offices. Such cooperation also promotes continuity of employment, a major problem for many farm workers, especially migrants. Workers from foreign sources will continue to be available where needs cannot be met from qualified domestic sources.

The supply of experienced year-round farm workers is expected to continue tight. Farm employers, in view of the expanding industrial economy and the long-time downward trend in the size of the farm work force, must give adequate attention to housing, continuity of employment and other incentives which will attract and hold qualified workers in the farm work force.

IV. SURPLUS REMOVAL

It is the policy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to limit surplus removal assistance for potatoes and other vegetables to those areas where there has been substantial compliance with the Department's acreage-marketing guides. However, compliance with the guides program does not commit the Department to provide assistance for any commodity or area. By providing growers with the necessary information, the Department expects that acreage can be adjusted so as to bring supplies in balance with market requirements and avoid marketing difficulties. Before planting time, growers should take precautionary measures to assure themselves of available market outlets.

V. CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES

Most canned and frozen vegetables are in heavy supply for the 1958-59 marketing season. Stocks of canned snap beans, beets, green peas, tomatoes and tomato products, and frozen snap beans are burdensome. Fresh vegetables will face strong competition from these large supplies of processed vegetables through most of the summer. The degree of competition during the fall of 1959 will depend on adjustments made by processors of their 1959 packs. The Department's guides for vegetables for processing in 1959 are published in a separate booklet. For information purposes, the 1959 guides are listed in the following table:

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides For
Vegetables for Processing

Commodity	:	Percentage Change in 1959 Planted Acreage Compared With 1958 (Percent)
Beans, Lima (For Canning) (For Freezing)		Plus 10 No Change
Beans, Snap (For Canning) (For Freezing)		Minus 5 Minus 5
Beets		No Change
Cabbage for Kraut		No Change
Corn, Sweet (For Canning) (For Freezing)		Plus 5 Plus 5
Cucumbers for Pickles		No Change
Peas, Green (For Canning) (For Freezing)		Minus 10 Plus 5
Spinach		Minus 5
Tomatoes		<u>1/</u>

1/ Planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1958 in California and 10 percent less in all other states.

Summer Vegetables: 1959 Planted Acreage Guide with Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage						Percent Acreage Guide is of:			
	: 1959 : 1958		: 1952-56:1947-51:		1958 :		: 1952-56:1947-51			
	: Guide	: Prel.	: 1957	: Average	: Average	: Prel.	: 1957	: Average	: Average	: Average
	----- 1,000 acres -----									
Beans, Lima	9.2	9.2	9.0	11.3	15.6	100	102	81	59	
Beans, Snap	38.1	38.1	38.0	41.2	43.0	100	100	92	89	
Beets	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	94	100	94	77	
Cabbage										
Early	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	9.9	100	99	99	85	
Late	19.4	20.4	19.4	20.4	22.7	95	100	95	85	
Carrots										
Early	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.5	6.9	100	105	91	99	
Late	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.2	100	105	88	100	
Cauliflower	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	6.3	100	98	96	71	
Celery										
Early	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	100	98	107	117	
Late	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.6	5.0	100	93	69	50	
Corn, Sweet										
Early	44.6	44.6	41.3	47.0	1/	100	108	95	--	
Late	103.6	109.0	102.2	104.8	1/	95	101	99	--	
Cucumbers										
Early	6.2	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.5	100	89	89	83	
Late	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.7	100	94	90	93	
Eggplant	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.8	100	108	100	72	
Lettuce	44.2	46.6	47.7	40.6	36.1	95	93	109	122	
Onions										
Early	10.2	12.4	12.1	7.2	6.4	82	84	142	159	
Late	55.5	58.4	59.5	60.0	67.3	95	93	92	82	
Peas, Green	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.6	8.8	96	93	72	30	
Peppers, Green										
Early	8.5	8.9	8.4	9.2	8.3	96	101	92	102	
Late	16.3	16.3	15.6	13.9	12.3	100	104	117	133	
Spinach	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.4	89	100	133	67	
Tomatoes										
Early	48.4	51.6	49.4	47.3	50.2	94	98	102	96	
Late	37.0	37.0	35.2	37.8	38.1	100	105	98	97	
Total	485.8	503.7	489.9	496.1	2/365.8	96	99	98	2/ 92	

1/ Not available.

2/ Sweet corn not included.

Summer Vegetables:.. 1959 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	Probable Production from Acreage						Guide as Percent of:		
	Production 2/			1952-56:1947-51: 1958			1952-56 : 1947-51		
	:1959 1/	: 1958	: Prel.	:1952-56	:1947-51	: 1958	:1952-56	: 1947-51	
	:Guide	: Prel.	: 1957	:Average	:Average	: Prel.	: 1957	:Average	: Average
	1,000 tons								
	Percent								
Beans, Lima	11.2	12.1	11.0	13.6	20.2	93	102	82	55
Beans, Snap	71.3	72.5	74.8	70.8	79.4	98	95	101	90
Beets	13.5	14.4	13.3	15.2	19.4	94	102	89	70
Cabbage									
Early	74.9	78.1	73.6	72.3	76.4	96	102	104	98
Late	173.2	196.6	180.4	169.2	198.1	88	96	102	87
Carrots									
Early	89.8	88.4	94.2	98.9	80.0	102	95	91	112
Late	38.3	38.0	38.2	37.4	35.0	101	100	102	109
Cauliflower	37.4	39.6	38.5	34.6	37.1	94	97	108	101
Celery									
Early	95.0	99.0	99.2	81.6	63.8	96	96	116	149
Late	37.0	37.7	38.9	51.3	65.3	98	95	72	57
Corn, Sweet									
Early	129.2	134.4	120.0	109.6	3/	96	108	118	
Late	287.3	313.8	266.7	280.0	3/	92	108	103	
Cucumbers									
Early	26.0	26.2	28.5	24.6	25.2	99	91	106	103
Late	26.2	24.6	26.6	28.2	24.8	107	98	93	106
Eggplant	6.9	8.1	5.7	6.8	7.7	85	121	101	90
Lettuce	405.9	401.6	414.5	387.4	306.2	101	98	105	133
Onions									
Early	102.4	120.1	114.0	64.2	46.0	85	90	160	223
Late	815.2	809.6	852.1	837.5	792.2	101	96	97	103
Peas, Green	4.0	4.4	3.7	5.4	11.8	91	108	74	34
Peppers, Green									
Early	14.0	14.2	14.0	15.0	13.9	99	100	93	101
Late	63.0	62.0	65.0	53.1	41.1	102	97	119	153
Spinach	3.1	4.0	2.6	2.4	4.8	78	119	129	65
Tomatoes									
Early	215.8	234.4	240.0	205.4	205.8	92	90	105	105
Late	181.0	182.6	173.2	192.0	193.4	99	105	94	94
Total	2,921.6	3,016.4	2,988.7	2,856.5	4/2,347.6	97	98	102	4/ 107

1/ Computed: planted acreage guide for 1958 summer vegetables less normal abandonment times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed: See individual tables for particulars.

3/ Not available.

4/ Does not include sweet corn.

Summer Melons: 1959 Planted Acreage Guide with Comparisons

Planted Acreage						Percent Acreage Guide		
Commodity	1959	1958	1952-56	1947-51	1958	1952-56	1947-51	
Guide	Prel.	Prel.	Average	Average	Prel.	Average	Average	
			- - - 1,000 acres	- - -	- - percent	- - percent	- - percent	
Cantaloups								
Early	26.9	26.9	17.1	21.7	25.6	100	157	124
Mid	56.9	61.0	54.8	54.5	57.6	93	104	104
Late	14.1	14.8	13.8	13.1	16.1	95	102	108
Watermelons								
Early	321.1	356.8	342.4	325.6	288.0	90	94	99
Late	27.9	31.0	26.6	25.2	21.2	90	105	111
Total	446.9	490.5	454.7	440.1	408.5	91	98	102

Summer Melons: 1959 Probable Production with Comparisons

Production 2/						Probable Production from Acreage		
Commodity	1959 1/	1958	1952-56	1947-51	1958	1952-56	1947-51	
Guide	Prel.	Prel.	Average	Average	Prel.	Average	Average	
			- - - 1,000 tons	- - -	- - percent	- - percent	- - percent	
Cantaloups								
Early	66.2	66.2	34.4	70.4	96.6	100	192	94
Mid	303.9	345.2	311.6	268.2	243.6	88	98	113
Late	57.0	51.8	57.5	55.8	60.6	110	99	102
Watermelons								
Early	953.6	1,118.8	969.2	962.4	887.6	85	98	99
Late	156.8	169.2	150.5	140.4	100.0	93	104	112
Total	1,537.5	1,751.2	1,523.2	1,497.2	1,388.4	88	101	103

1/ Computed: Planted acreage guide for 1959 summer melons less normal abandonment, times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed. See individual tables for particulars.

Fall Vegetables: 1959 Planted Acreage Guide With Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage					Percent Acreage Guide is of:				
	: 1959	: 1958	: 1952-56	: 1947-51	: 1958	: 1952-56:1947-51				
	: Guide	: Prel.	: 1957	: Average	: Average	: Prel.	: 1957	: Average	: Average	
	----- 1,000 acres -----									
Beans, Snap										
Early	15.0	15.0	15.9	17.9	24.1	100	94	84	62	
Late	17.5	17.5	18.6	21.0	27.5	100	94	83	64	
Broccoli	23.5	23.5	21.2	23.7	15.6	100	111	99	151	
Cabbage										
Early	27.6	29.0	28.1	30.8	36.2	95	98	90	76	
Late	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.4	89	77	70	75	
Carrots										
Early	20.8	22.3	20.4	19.3	19.7	93	102	108	106	
Late	8.8	9.3	9.1	10.1	9.3	95	97	87	95	
Cauliflower										
Early	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.9	100	104	97	96	
Late	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.6	6.5	95	106	96	83	
Celery										
Early	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.6	4.9	100	97	78	57	
Late	7.4	7.4	8.0	7.9	8.7	100	92	94	85	
Corn, Sweet	11.3	12.8	10.0	6.4	1/	88	113	177	—	
Cucumbers										
Early	6.1	5.9	6.6	5.0	3.8	103	92	122	161	
Late	5.4	5.7	6.8	5.5	4.4	95	79	98	123	
Eggplant	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	87	87	87	81	
Lettuce										
Early	38.5	36.7	43.9	45.1	45.8	105	88	85	84	
Late	20.6	27.5	22.0	12.6	14.4	75	94	163	143	
Peas, Green	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.3	3.7	100	79	83	51	
Peppers, Green	6.0	5.3	7.0	8.0	7.2	113	86	75	83	
Spinach										
Early	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.5	8.1	100	103	98	79	
Late	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.1	100	100	103	73	
Tomatoes										
Early	21.4	22.5	21.5	18.2	19.5	95	100	118	110	
Late	13.5	12.7	16.1	17.8	22.4	106	84	76	60	
Total	276.0	286.6	288.8	285.2	2/ 300.8	96	96	97	2/ 88	

1/ Not available.

2/ Sweet corn not included.

Fall Vegetables: 1959 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	PRODUCTION 2/					Probable Production from Acreage Guide as Percent of:				
	: 1959 1/	: 1958	: 1952-56	: 1947-51	: 1958	: 1952-56	: 1947-51			
	: Guide	: Prel.	: 1957	: Average	: Average	: Prel.	: 1957	: Average		
	----- 1,000 tons -----					percent -----				
Beans, Snap										
Early	31.7	32.2	34.4	33.4	40.4	98	92	95	78	
Late	26.2	29.8	25.9	27.7	27.2	88	101	95	96	
Broccoli	53.5	57.6	47.8	53.8	34.4	93	112	99	156	
Cabbage										
Early	298.1	337.0	290.5	313.3	342.2	88	103	95	87	
Late	21.4	26.8	21.2	23.2	25.2	80	101	92	85	
Carrots										
Early	227.1	247.0	221.8	220.2	224.1	92	102	103	101	
Late	114.8	109.3	118.3	127.4	98.6	105	97	90	116	
Cauliflower										
Early	65.8	63.7	63.8	64.6	67.2	103	103	102	98	
Late	42.6	44.2	40.8	44.4	44.4	96	104	96	96	
Celery										
Early	34.8	38.4	32.4	43.6	62.3	91	107	80	56	
Late	155.0	129.5	166.0	152.8	122.8	120	93	101	126	
Corn, Sweet	33.4	37.5	30.0	18.3	3/	89	111	183	—	
Cucumbers										
Early	25.2	25.4	26.4	21.2	15.0	99	95	119	168	
Late	27.4	30.0	27.6	26.8	15.9	91	99	102	172	
Eggplant	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.4	3.2	96	87	100	169	
Lettuce										
Early	267.9	236.6	278.0	313.7	264.1	113	96	85	101	
Late	141.1	169.0	126.5	88.0	78.4	83	112	160	180	
Peas, Green	3.5	2.2	4.8	4.0	6.0	159	73	88	58	
Peppers, Green	15.8	13.8	15.3	17.6	14.4	114	103	90	110	
Spinach										
Early	17.8	16.0	17.4	18.7	26.1	111	102	95	107	
Late	5.6	6.6	5.2	4.8	6.8	85	108	117	82	
Tomatoes										
Early	175.5	174.4	166.6	153.9	122.1	101	105	114	144	
Late	58.6	53.4	61.8	62.0	44.3	110	95	95	132	
Total	1,848.2	1,886.0	1,828.7	1,838.8	4/ 1,685.1	98	101	101	4/ 108	

1/ Computed: Probable production from acreage guides for 1959 fall vegetables times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed - see individual statements for particulars.

3/ Not available.

4/ Excludes sweet corn.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lima Beans - Summer

(New York, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, and Georgia)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	9,200	1/ 25	225		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	9,150	9,100	27	242	8.07	1,952
1957	9,050	9,000	24	219	8.90	1,949
1952-56 Average	11,268	11,074	25	272	8.00	2,197
1947-51 "	15,640	15,380	26	2/ 405	7.53	2,979

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 16 in 1947, 9 in 1949 and 13 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: Production of lima beans for fresh market trended downward fairly steadily the past ten years as consumers shifted purchases from the fresh to the frozen product. However, the decline was halted temporarily in 1958 when the summer crop was about 10 percent larger than the small crop in 1957. The increase over 1957 was the result of a slight increase in acreage in North Carolina and Georgia and relatively high yields in most states. Growing conditions were variable during the season but, on the average, were favorable. Yields in all states were well above the 1952-56 average. Shipments were light and prices high until early August. Movement reached peak volume during the last-half of August and prices declined to low levels. During most of the season prices were below the high levels of a year earlier. Season average prices in all states were well below 1957. Supplies of frozen lima beans were heavy during the 1958 season and are expected to be about as large in 1959. Canned lima bean stocks will be moderate in 1959. A planted acreage in 1959 equal to 1958 would, with average yields, produce a crop moderately smaller than in 1958. However, such a crop should provide adequate supplies to meet market needs.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 7 percent less than in 1958 and 17 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Snap Beans - Summer

(New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (L.I.), New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Colorado)

Year	Acreage	Yield			
	:Planted: (acres)	:For Harvest: (cwt.)	Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	:Production: (\$ per cwt.)	Price : Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	38,100	1/ 39		1,426	
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1958 Prel.	38,100	37,200	39	2/ 1,450	7.07 10,002
1957	37,950	36,150	41	2/ 1,495	8.40 12,358
1952-56 Average	41,250	39,180	36	2/ 1,417	8.17 11,411
1947-51 "	43,050	42,360	37	2/ 1,587	7.17 11,047

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 182 in 1947, 9 in 1948, 18 in 1949, 19 in 1950, 19 in 1951, 9 in 1953, 41 in 1955, 50 in 1956, 24 in 1957, and 36 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Total planted acreage in 1958 was equal to 1957 but acreage for harvest was 3 percent more. In most areas, crops were delayed by adverse cool, wet weather. Growth in Michigan was retarded by dry June weather. Disease lowered yields in North Carolina. Average yields were slightly less than in 1957 and total production was 3 percent less than in 1957. Relatively light volume in June sold at low levels as abundant supplies were available in preceding late spring areas. Prices improved temporarily in early July but declined sharply as the volume of marketings increased. Volume peaked in early August with some bunching of supplies. About 7 percent of the upstate New York crop and 9 percent of the Long Island crop was not sold because of low prices. Prices improved to moderate levels in September. Season average prices were substantially below 1957 in practically all states. Supplies of processed snap beans are expected to be slightly larger than the heavy stocks in 1958. Most of the increase is in frozen stocks.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1955-58 average yield will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1958 but 1 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Beets - Summer

(New Jersey and Pennsylvania)

Year	: Acreage Planted: (acres)	: Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	: Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	: Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production					
<u>(planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958)</u>					
	1,700	1/ 159	270		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1958 Prel.	1,800	1,800	160	2/ 288	2.51 668
1957	1,700	1,700	156	266	4.05 1,076
1952-56 Average	1,820	1,820	167	304	2.92 890
1947-51 "	2,220	2,220	175	389	2.19 851

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes 22,000 cwt. not marketed in 1958 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in acreage in Pennsylvania continued in 1958 when plantings were 14 percent less than in 1957. However, New Jersey growers increased their acreage. In total, summer plantings were slightly above 1957. Growing conditions were generally favorable and yields were high in both states. The 1958 total summer crop was 8 percent larger than in 1957 but 5 percent below the 1952-56 average. Shipments began during the first-half of June and were in volume by early July. Supplies were ample throughout the summer and early fall months. During most of the marketing season, prices were relatively low and were well below the high levels of a year earlier. Some economic abandonment occurred in New Jersey. Season average prices in both states were below the high levels of 1957 and below the 1952-56 average. Supplies of canned beets were excessive during the 1958 marketing season. Canned supplies in 1959 probably will be slightly smaller than in 1958 but will still be relatively large. Competition with the fresh product will continue strong.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1958 and 11 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Summer

(Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, (Long Island),
New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota and Virginia)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	8,400	1/ 182	1,498		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	8,350	8,200	190	2/ 1,562	1.66	2,519
1957	8,490	8,240	179	1,472	2.87	4,218
1952-56 Average	8,492	8,306	175	1,446	2.56	3,664
1947-51 "	9,918	9,774	156	2/ 1,528	2.06	2,975

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 6 in 1948, 286 in 1950, 43 in 1951, and 40 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Crops in all states responded to favorable growing conditions and a slight decrease in acreage from 1957 was more than offset by increased yields. Production in 1958 was 6 percent more than 1957 and 8 percent above average. A light volume from the early areas was being shipped by mid-June, with heavy supplies available the first half of July. Quality in all states was generally good. With heavy supplies from the overlapping late spring crop, the market was glutted all summer. Prices opened at low levels in June, and quickly dropped to distress levels as supplies became heavy. Season average prices in all states were substantially below those received in 1957, and the seasonal group average price was the lowest since 1950. The low prices discouraged harvesting of a considerable portion of the crop, and this potential supply was carried over to the following seasonal crop. With a normal marketing season, a slightly smaller production in 1959 should provide ample supplies.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 4 percent less than 1958 and 4 percent above the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Summer

(Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, North Carolina, Georgia, Colorado, Washington, and California)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000)
	Planted (acres)	For Harvest	Per Acre (cwt.)	Production (1,000 cwt.)			
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958)	19,400		1/ 184	3,463			

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	20,400	19,700	200	3,933	1.39	5,458
1957	19,459	18,830	192	3,608	1.99	7,172
1952-56 Average	20,390	19,680	172	2/ 3,384	2.16	7,261
1947-51 "	22,722	22,318	177	2/ 3,962	1.73	6,648

1/ 1955-58 average yields.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 268 in 1948, 412 in 1950, 164 in 1955, and 54 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 summer cabbage production was increased 9 percent above 1957, as both acreage and yields exceeded 1957. Slightly lower yields in the West were offset by higher yields in other parts of the country. The group average yield was 4 percent above 1957 and the highest on record. Growing conditions were generally favorable in the major producing areas except in Colorado, where some fields were extremely damaged by insects. California was sending moderate supplies to local markets by July and plentiful supplies by early August. Other primary states were shipping light volume by the last half of July and heavy volume in August. Because of the overlap with heavy supplies from the early summer crop, prices opened at distress levels and remained there. Season average prices were lower than 1957 in all states except Washington, which showed a modestly higher price than 1957. These low prices delayed harvesting of part of the crop, causing an overlap with the following early fall cabbage crop. In 1959, a moderately smaller acreage would, with normal yields, amply supply market needs.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 3 percent and a 1955-58 average yield, will result in a production 12 percent less than 1958 but 2 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots Early Summer

(California)

Year	: Acreage Planted: (acres)	: Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	: Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	: Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	6,800		1/ 264	1,795	
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
<u>1958 Prel.</u>					
	6,800	6,800	260	1,768	4.85 8,575
1957	6,500	6,500	290	1,885	5.30 9,990
1952-56 Average	7,500	7,500	264	1,978	4.21 8,360
1947-51 "	6,900	6,900	236	1,600	3.84 6,121
<u>1/ 1952-56 average yield.</u>					

Comparison and Comments: The early summer crop in California usually is marketed from late May through August and is the principal source of fresh market supplies during this period. In 1958, production was about 6 percent less than in 1957 and 11 percent below the 1952-56 average. Planted acreage was up about 5 percent but yields were considerably below the high level in 1957. The lower yields reflected unfavorable markets which restricted harvesting late in the season. The crop was delayed slightly by adverse weather early in the growing season but volume supplies were available by mid-June. Prices were fairly high in June then declined steadily. The season average price was moderately lower than in 1957. The lower average price, in spite of a 6 percent smaller production, probably was largely the result of abundant supplies of most vegetables during the 1958 summer season. Competition for the consumer's dollar was much stronger than usual. Under normal circumstances, a crop about as large as in 1958 should return reasonable prices to growers. Such a crop can be obtained in 1959 on an acreage the same as in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1952-56 average yield, will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1958 but 9 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Carrots - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Colorado)

Year	: Acreage Planted: (acres)	: Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	: Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	: Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	4,200	1/ 194	766		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1958 Prel.	4,190	3,920	194	760	3.18 2,420
1957	4,020	3,900	196	764	4.11 3,142
1952-56 Average	4,762	4,240	176	747	2.90 2,152
1947-51 "	4,242	4,010	175	2/701	3.09 2,114

1/ 1956-58 average yield.

2/ Includes 24,000 cwt. not marketed in 1948 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1958 was only slightly above 1957 with New Jersey accounting for all of the increase. Growing conditions were generally favorable in all areas and yields were relatively high. Production was about equal to 1957 and 2 percent above the 1952-56 average. Harvest of the crop began about on schedule in July and reached a peak late in August. Shipments continued into the fall months. Throughout the marketing period for late summer carrots, California is a major source of shipments. Supplies from the combined summer crops were large in 1958 and market prices remained low. Abundant supplies of competing fresh vegetables also tended to depress prices. Season average prices in all late summer states were relatively low and well below the high prices in 1957. Under more normal circumstances, a crop about as large as in 1958 would not be burdensome. A planted acreage in 1959 equal to 1958 should provide supplies in balance with market requirements at reasonable prices.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and a 1956-58 average yield, will result in a production slightly larger than in 1958 and 3 percent above the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cauliflower - Summer

(New York, Colorado, and Washington)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price: (\$ per cwt.)	Value: (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production

(planted acreage equal

to 1958) 4,500

1/ 177

749

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	4,500	4,300	184	791	3.24	2,560
1957	4,600	4,400	175	770	3.43	2,643
1952-56 Average	4,680	4,260	162	693	3.63	2,486
1947-51 "	6,310	5,850	127	2/ 742	3.85	2,763

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded
in computing value: 20 in 1948 and 82 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage for harvest in 1958 was 2 percent less than in 1957 with most of the reduction in New York. The New York harvest was delayed by rains during June and quality was lowered by hot July weather. However, more favorable conditions later in the season produced a yield higher than in 1957. Yield in Washington was above 1957 despite hot weather. The Colorado crop developed well with favorable weather. The group average yield was 5 percent more than in 1957 and 14 percent more than the 1952-56 average. Total production was 3 percent more than in 1957. More than half the Washington crop and about half the New York crop moved to processors. Fresh market prices were fairly high for seasonably light supplies of good quality during July and most of August. Prices in September were lower than in 1957 when shipments from Long Island began. Season average prices were moderately less than in 1957 in all three states. Frozen stocks were relatively light in 1958 and prices were firm. The larger 1958 fall pack plus additional supplies from the 1959 early spring crop in California indicates that total 1959 frozen supply will be larger than in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of about 6 percent and 1955-58 average yields will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1958 but 8 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Early Summer

(Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and California)

Year	: Acreage Planted: (acres)	: Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	: Production Per Acre (\$ per cwt.)	: Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000) Value
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	4,800	1/ 404		1,900	

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	4,750	4,730	418	1,979	3.51	6,943
1957	4,920	4,800	414	1,985	3.95	7,834
1952-56 Average	4,508	4,330	376	2/1,632	4.24	6,534
1947-51 "	4,132	4,084	312	1,276	3.76	4,759

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 49 in 1953, 25 in 1954 and 296 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Celery prices showed a pronounced decline in the summer of 1958 and averaged moderately less than in 1957. The 1958 production in California was almost one-fifth less than in 1957. This production decrease was partly offset by significantly larger crops in Michigan and Ohio where good weather contributed to high yields of good quality celery. Production in Michigan in 1958 was two-fifths more than in 1957. Shipments of California celery in the summer of 1958 totaled moderately less than in 1957. California growers reduced harvestings and marketings during the last half of August, and thereafter shipping point prices showed considerable improvement. Plentiful supplies of most other vegetables were available at attractive prices in the summer of 1958 and this probably affected the level of prices received for celery. Market conditions for early summer celery in 1959 will be largely influenced by the level of supplies from California.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 2 percent and 1955-58 average yields, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1958 and 1957 but 16 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Celery - Late Summer

(New York, Colorado, Washington)

Year	: Acreage Planted:	: Yield For Harvest: (acres)	: Per Acre (cwt.)	: Production: (1,000 cwt.)	: Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	2,500		1/ 315	740		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	2,490	2,340	322	754	3.43	2,584
1957	2,700	2,500	311	778	3.71	2,889
1952-56 Average	3,566	3,308	311	2/1,026	3.70	3,757
1947-51 "	4,968	4,748	277	2/1,306	3.39	4,256

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 136 in 1949, 120 in 1950, 7 in 1951, 10 in 1953 and 24 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage and production have shown pronounced downward trends during the past decade. The seasonal crop accounted for slightly more than 5 percent of the 1958 total celery production. About 70 percent of 1958 late summer crop supplies originated in New York. Harvest commenced in Orange County, New York in early July and in Wayne County in mid-August. Prices for New York offerings were below average. Prices declined sharply in July, but improved and held at moderately higher levels during August and September. Liberal supplies of summer celery were available in Michigan and California and these competitive supplies tended to depress prices received by New York growers. A similar situation may prevail in 1959. Colorado and Washington crops were about as large as in 1957. Most of these supplies moved to local markets and prices received by growers averaged moderately higher than average.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1958. Such an acreage, with an average abandonment of 6 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production only slightly less than in 1958, 5 percent less than in 1957 and 28 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, North Carolina,
Kentucky, Arkansas, and California)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
	Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	Production: (1,000 cwt.)		
			(acres)	(cwt.)		

1959 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958) 44,600

1/ 61 2,585

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	44,600	42,300	64	2,689	3.81	10,247
1957	41,300	39,550	61	2,401	4.43	10,629
1952-56 Average	46,980	42,760	51	2/ 2,192	3.98	8,660

1/ 1956-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 80 in 1955 and 12 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The fairly steady decline in early summer crop acreage was halted in 1958. Plantings were almost 8 percent more than in 1957; New Jersey and California, the leading producers, accounted for most of the increase in acreage. The average yield was record high. Production was 12 percent more than in 1958; almost two-fifths of the crop was produced in New Jersey. Harvest started later than usual in New Jersey and crop quality was high. The high quality helped to stimulate sales and to bolster prices. Production in California was moderately larger than in 1957; prices were below 1957 and average. Prices received by growers in all states except Kentucky and North Carolina were below the high levels received in 1957. Competing supplies from the large late summer crop tended to depress prices on early summer marketings. A planted acreage in 1959 equal to that in 1958; with average yields, should result in a 1959 production adequate to meet market requirements.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1956-58 average yield, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1958 but 8 percent more than in 1957.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Late Summer

(New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon)

Year	Acreage	Yield			
	: Planted: For Harvest:	Per Acre	: Production:	Price	Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000 cwt.)

1959 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
less than 1958) 103,600

1/ 59

5,746

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	109,050	102,150	61	6,276	2.77	17,379
1957	102,200	95,100	56	5,334	3.90	20,815
1952-56 Average	104,760	98,620	57	2/ 5,599	3.14	17,551

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes 66,000 cwt. not marketed in 1955 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage has held within a relatively narrow range during the past decade. However, in response to high prices in 1957, plantings were increased sharply in 1958. Plantings in 1958 were 7 percent above 1957. Weather in most areas was generally favorable. However, the crop in Washington was advanced by hot weather and also was hit by earworm infestation. The group average yield was record high and, in combination with the large acreage, resulted in a record production. Michigan, New York and Ohio produced in excess of one million hundredweight each, and their combined production accounted for 52 percent of the late summer supply. Because of the record production, prices received by growers averaged considerably less than in 1957 and moderately less than average. For the 1959 crop, a moderate reduction in acreage and production is recommended.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and a 1955-58 average yield, will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1958, but 8 percent more than in 1957 and 3 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (cwt.)	Production Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958) 6,200

1/ 84

521

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	6,150	6,150	85	525	3.50	1,840
1957	6,950	6,950	82	570	4.48	2,555
1952-56 Average	7,030	7,030	71	493	4.42	2,172
1947-51 "	7,540	7,540	67	2/ 504	3.93	1,958

1/ 1957-58 average yield.

2/ Includes 21,000 cwt. not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in early summer states was 8 percent less than in 1957 but 6 percent more than the 1952-56 average. Acreage reductions in Virginia and Delaware and a lower average yield in New Jersey accounted for the change in production from 1957. Growing conditions were favorable during the latter part of the season. The record high average yield partially offset the smaller acreage. Adversely cool, wet weather during April and early May delayed planting and supplies were comparatively light in June. However, there was heavy overlapping of supplies from late spring states and prices were low. Prices declined further through July as market supplies continued burdensome. Prices improved moderately in early August because competing supplies from late summer states were relatively light. Season average prices in all states were substantially less than in 1957 and below average with the exception of Virginia. In a more normal season, with average yield, the production from an acreage equal to that in 1958 probably could be sold profitably.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with no abandonment and a 1957-58 average yield will result in a production 1 percent less than in 1957 and 6 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958) 6,200

1/ 88

524

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	6,250	6,000	82	492	4.01	1,974
1957	6,550	6,300	85	533	4.38	2,332
1952-56 Average	6,940	6,440	88	565	4.27	2,410
1947-51 "	6,668	6,460	77	495	4.16	2,059

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The planted acreage in 1958 was 5 percent less than in 1957 and 10 percent less than the 1952-56 average. Abandonment was about normal and the acreage for harvest was 5 percent less than in 1957. Growth was slowed and yields were reduced by cool weather early in the season. More favorable weather in July and through August improved average yields principally in Massachusetts and New York. The average yield was less than in 1957 but equal to the 1951-55 average. Production was 8 percent less than in 1957. When marketing began in late July, prices were at relatively low levels. Prices improved moderately in early August but were lower later in the month as volume increased. Prices improved in September as limited supplies were available from principal competing areas. Season average prices in all states were lower than the moderately high levels of 1957.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1952-56 average yield will result in a production 7 percent more than in 1958 but 7 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Eggplant - Summer

(New Jersey)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ Per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958)

1,300

1/ 106

138

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	1,300	1,300	125	162	4.30	697
1957	1,200	1,200	95	114	4.40	502
1952-56 Average	1,340	1,340	101	135	3.69	494
1947-51 "	1,816	1,816	85	2/ 154	3.59	545

1/ 1954-58 average yield

2/ Includes 10,000 cwt. not marketed in 1950 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Growing conditions during the 1958 season were in sharp contrast with those in 1957. The 1957 season was one of severe drought and sharply reduced yields. In 1958, rainfall was abundant and even excessive at times. Yields were record high. Production was 42 percent larger than in 1957 and 20 percent above the 1952-56 average. Harvest of the crop was delayed several weeks by the rains and supplies were light until early August. Shipments increased rapidly during August, reaching a peak late in the month. Market prices were below comparable levels of a year earlier until late in the season. A delay in harvest of the fall crop in Florida resulted in less than usual competition, and prices were fairly high for the limited supplies still available in New Jersey. With average growing conditions, a planted acreage in 1959 equal to 1958 should provide ample supplies to satisfy market needs at reasonable price levels.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1954-58 average yield will result in a production 15 percent less than in 1958 but 2 percent above the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Lettuce - Summer

(Maine, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, California)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Yield Per Acre: (1,000 cwt.)	Production: (\$ per cwt.)	Price: (\$1,000 cwt.)	Value
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958)	44,200	1/ 193		8,118		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	46,550	44,250	181	2/ 8,031	2.72	21,106
1957	47,700	45,300	183	2/ 8,290	4.95	40,675
1952-56 Average	40,580	38,590	202	2/ 7,747	3.83	29,317
1947-51 "	36,080	34,730	177	2/ 6,123	3.99	23,420

1/ 1955-58 average yield by states

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 293 in 1948, 236 in 1949, 468 in 1950, 58 in 1951, 84 in 1953, 140 in 1954, 176 in 1956, 70 in 1957, and 284 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Growers in most eastern and midwestern states increased acreage in 1958, following a high price year in 1957. California plantings were down slightly. Yields were low in most states, reflecting adverse market conditions. Total production was 3 percent below 1957 but 4 percent above the 1952-56 average. The 1958 summer marketing season was one of the most unfavorable ever experienced. Supplies were burdensome and prices were at extremely low levels throughout the season. There was considerable abandonment because of unfavorable markets. In addition, some production was lost because of over-maturity as growers delayed harvest in the hope of price improvement. The marketing problems in 1958 were the result of the large potential supplies available in California and Colorado and the expanded acreage in the East and Midwest. Growers in all areas were too optimistic about market outlets and should reduce their plantings in 1959. Such adjustments, in combination with average yields in California and Colorado, would result in a supply for 1959 about in balance with market requirements.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment and 1955-58 average yields by states, will result in a production 1 percent above 1958 and 5 percent above the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Iowa, Virginia, Texas, New Mexico, and Washington)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 Guide be-
low) 10,200

1/ 205

2,047

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	12,410	11,410	211	2/ 2,402	2.69	5,751
1957	12,140	11,840	193	2/ 2,280	2.91	6,015
1952-56 Average	7,194	6,994	184	2/ 1,285	3.72	4,857
1947-51 "	6,448	6,108	150	2/ 920	3.00	2,730

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 14 in 1948, 40 in 1953, 210 in 1957 and 266
in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: A slight decrease in harvested acreage was offset by increased yields per acre (9 percent higher than 1957). The result was a record production in 1958, exceeding the previous high in 1957 by 5 percent. Production in Texas was lowered by hail and rain; wind damaged the Iowa crop. Hot, dry weather in Washington reduced yields as considerable acreage went to seed. However, yields were above 1957 in all states except Iowa, where yields equaled 1957. A light volume was shipped by late July. Prices opened at moderate levels. Prices dropped to lower levels as volume supplies became available in August then improved slightly near the end of the season. Approximately 14 percent of the production of Texas, New Mexico, and Washington was not marketed. The season average price for the group was slightly lower than 1957, and substantially below average. In view of the potential summer demand for onions, a substantial decrease in 1959 would satisfy requirements.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 25 percent less than 1958 in Texas and New Mexico and equal to 1958, in all other states. Such acreages, with a normal abandonment of 3 percent and 1955-58 average yields, will result in a production 15 percent less than 1958, but 59 percent above the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Onions - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin,
Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho, Colorado, Utah,
Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958)	55,500	1/ 306	16,304		
Background Statistics					
1958 Prel.	58,400	53,050	305	16,191	2.48 40,228
1957	59,460	56,120	304	2/17,042	2.35 39,724
1952-56 Average	60,040	57,464	291	2/16,750	2.31 37,790
1947-51 "	67,274	64,926	244	2/15,844	2.87 43,774

1/ 1956-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 184 in 1948, 481 in 1950, 50 in 1953, and
174 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in 1958 was below average as increased production in the Spanish type producing areas of the West was more than offset by decreases in the Midwest and East (globe type) producing areas. Unfavorable growing conditions in most producing areas - including wind, hail, excessive rain, lack of moisture, disease, and insects - resulted in considerable abandonment and thin stands, and lowered yields in a number of states. An exception was Idaho and Eastern Oregon, where maggots caused less damage than in the two previous years, and an excellent crop was harvested. Harvest commenced in late July, but prices were relatively low because of competition from the early summer crop. Volume supplies became available by late August. Prices reached moderately high levels by September, then continued a gradual increase to very high levels in the fall. Prices for good quality onions were considerably higher than 1957 in practically all areas. With less overlap of the early summer crop, a slightly larger production in 1959 could be utilized with profit to growers.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1956-58 average yield, will result in a production 1 percent more than 1958 but 3 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Peas - Summer

(New York, and Colorado)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (\$1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
less than 1958) 2,600

1/ 33

81

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	2,700	2,500	36	<u>2/</u> 89	6.79	570
1957	2,800	2,400	31	74	9.35	692
1952-56 Average	3,578	3,318	33	2/109	6.94	735
1947-51 "	8,846	8,180	29	2/237	5.95	1,376

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 2 in 1948, 5 in 1955, and 5 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in acreage of summer season fresh peas continued in 1958. Planted acreage was 4 percent less than in 1957, with a decline in Colorado offsetting an expansion in New York. Production in 1958 was 20 percent more than in 1957 but 18 percent below the 1952-56 average. Growing conditions were generally favorable in New York and Colorado and yields were relatively high. Shipments of the small crop began in late June and light supplies were available until the end of the season in August. Prices ranged from moderate to low levels throughout the marketing period. Season average prices in both states were relatively low. The ample supplies of practically all vegetables during the summer contributed to the low price. In addition, supplies of competing frozen peas were heavy during the 1958 season and are expected to be fairly heavy again in 1959. There is a stable, but limited demand for fresh peas and growers probably will be able to market profitably crops about in line with those of recent years. A planted acreage in 1959 equal to that in 1958 should provide adequate supplies.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and a 1952-56 average yield, will result in a production 9 percent less than in 1958 and 26 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers - Early Summer

(North Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
less than 1958) 8,500

1/ 34

280

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	8,900	8,800	32	2/ 283	5.18	1,439
1957	8,400	8,400	33	280	11.01	3,083
1952-56 Average	9,240	8,740	34	2/ 300	9.85	2,631
1947-51 "	8,290	8,230	34	2/ 278	7.07	1,929

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 27 in 1951, 15 in 1954, 87 in 1955 and 5 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage reduction in Louisiana partially offset a moderate increase in North Carolina. Total acreage for harvest in the three states was 5 percent more than in 1957 but about equal to the 1952-56 average. Favorable growing conditions in North Carolina during May and June improved yields and for the season the state's yield averaged higher than in 1957. Rains and unfavorably hot weather during May lowered yields in Louisiana and Mississippi. Production was nearly equal to that in 1957. Considerably larger competing supplies from Florida during June held prices at moderate to low levels as light volume moved from early summer states. Most of the Louisiana crop was sold by the end of June. Movement was heavy from North Carolina during July and prices were low. About 5 thousand cwt. in Mississippi was not marketed. Fair volume continued from North Carolina in early August and overlapped shipments from late summer states. The low prices during the season are reflected in the season average price which was much below 1957 and the 1952-56 average.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of about 3 percent and 1952-56 average yield will result in a production 1 percent less than in 1958 and 7 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Green Peppers - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio and California)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
<u>1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)</u>					
	16,300	1/ 78	1,259		
<u>Background Statistics 2/</u>					
1958 Prel.	16,300	15,650	79	1,240	7.69 9,538
1957	15,640	15,440	84	1,299	7.13 9,259
1952-56 Average	13,912	13,738	78	1,062	6.55 6,933
1947-51 "	12,318	12,282	67	822	6.00 4,940

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes data from Ohio for 1952 through 1958 only.

Comparisons and Comments: The planted acreage was 4 percent more than in 1958 and 17 percent more than the 1952-56 average. The principal increase (500 acres) was in California where there has been an upward trend in acreage and yield. Small increases also occurred in the New England States. Cool weather and heavy rains early in the season lowered yields in eastern areas. Excessive moisture through August also lowered quality and further reduced yield in New Jersey. Yield in California was equal to 1957. For the group, yield averaged 6 percent less than in 1957. Total production was 5 percent less than in 1957 but 17 percent more than the 1952-56 average. Marketing was delayed by cool weather in eastern areas and prices were moderate in early August despite an overlap of early summer production. Prices declined in September but remained above 1957 levels as weekly movement was considerably less. Prices for the large California crop were low until late in September then improved as shipments moved out of state. Season average prices were higher in all states except California where prices averaged slightly less than in 1957.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of one percent and 1952-56 average yield will result in a production 2 percent more than in 1958 and 19 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Spinach - Summer

(Colorado)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage 10 per- cent less than 1958)	1,600	1/ 47	62		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	1,800	1,600	50	80	4.15	332
1957	1,600	1,300	40	52	3.60	187
1952-56 Average	1,200	980	50	49	5.36	260
1947-51 "	2,380	1,980	47	2/ 96	4.75	355

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 11 in 1947, 14 in 1948, 6 in 1949, 18 in
1950 and 17 in 1951.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage and production of summer season spinach in Colorado has expanded considerably in recent years. Plantings in 1958 were 12 percent more than in 1957 and almost 30 percent above the 1956 level. Acreage losses in 1958 were smaller than in 1957 and the acreage for harvest was 23 percent larger. Growing conditions were favorable and yields were above 1957 and equal to the 1952-56 average. The increased acreage for harvest and the higher yields resulted in a production 54 percent above 1957. Most of the Colorado crop is marketed within the state and the relative success of the season depends largely upon timing of harvests. The 1958 marketing season started in early July and shipments continued in moderate volume through September. Prices were fairly low most of the season and the season average price was above the very low price in 1957 but considerably below the 1952-56 average. Considering the restricted market for the Colorado summer crop, growers probably would find it to their advantage to reduce plantings in 1959. Supplies of competing frozen spinach are expected to be heavier in 1959 than in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 17 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 22 percent less than in 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Summer

(New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and California)

Year	Acreage	Yield		Production (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000)
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre			
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)			
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (see 1959 guide below)	48,400	1/ 90	4,316			

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	51,650	51,250	91	2/ 4,689	5.69	26,554
1957	49,400	49,400	97	4,799	6.68	32,077
1952-56 Average	47,330	46,840	88	2/ 4,108	6.69	27,406
1947-51 "	50,180	49,820	83	2/ 4,117	5.19	21,232

1/ 1954-58 average yields by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 59 in 1951, 113 in 1955 and 20 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Although acreage for harvest increased almost 4 percent over 1957, this increase was offset by yields 6 percent less than 1957. Total production was 2 percent less than 1957. Growing conditions were good in most states. However, widespread rains in July lowered quality in a number of central and eastern states and cullage was heavy. California shipments peaked in early July, then encountered marketing difficulties after mid-July. Shipments fell sharply, and growers had to rely primarily on local market outlets. Virginia had volume supplies available in late June and July. Some overlap occurred with the late spring tomato crop and prices opened at moderately low levels. As supplies became heavy in mid-July, prices dropped to low levels. Season average prices were below 1957 in all states. If California growers continue to increase acreage, they can anticipate further marketing difficulties in the national market because of the large number of states having locational advantages.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than 1958 in California and 5 percent less than 1958 in all other states. Such acreages, with normal abandonment and 1954-58 average yields by states, will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1958 and 5 percent above the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Summer

(Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado, Utah, Washington and Oregon)

Year	Acreage	Yield	:	:	:
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1958) 37,000

1/ 103

3,620

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	37,050	35,650	102	3,652	5.52	20,144
1957	35,150	33,550	103	3,463	6.85	23,710
1952-56 Average	37,766	36,686	105	3,841	5.93	22,772
1947-51 "	38,134	37,466	103	2/ 3,867	4.46	17,197

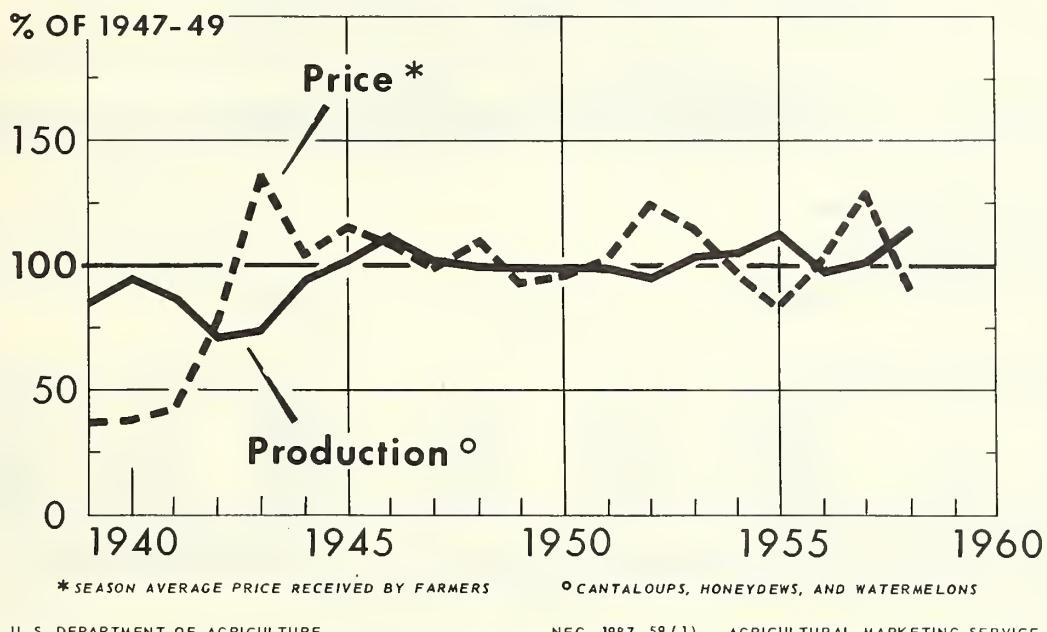
1/ 1956-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 42 in 1948 and 105 in 1949.

Comparisons and Comments: Late summer tomato production in 1958 was 5 percent more than 1957 but 5 percent less than average. Growing conditions were generally favorable in most eastern states except for cool weather in New York. Cool and rainy weather in some areas of the Midwest tended to retard the crop and lower prospective yields. Hot weather in some localities of the West proved detrimental to crops in that region. In Massachusetts, the trend continued towards more trellis and less field acreage, while New York acreage devoted to green wraps increased over 1957. Most states had volume supplies by the first part of August. Shipments reached a peak later in the month and remained fairly heavy through September. With a substantial overlap of early summer tomatoes, supplies remained excessive through most of the season, keeping prices depressed at low levels. Season average prices were considerably lower than in 1957. In formulating 1959 plans, growers should anticipate continued strong competition from home garden supplies, as well as the likelihood of overlap with some early summer areas.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1956-58 average yield, will result in a production 1 percent less than in 1958 and 6 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

SUMMER COMMERCIAL MELONS FOR FRESH MARKET



Total production of melons in the summer of 1958 was substantially larger than in 1957 - averaging 115 percent of the 1947-49 average production compared with about 101 percent in 1957. Most of the increase in production was a result of an expansion of acreage. Planted acreage of watermelons in 1958 was 5 percent larger than in 1957 and the acreage of cantaloups was 20 percent larger. The larger production, in conjunction with an extensive overlap with preceding late spring harvests, resulted in burdensome supplies and low prices. Considerable quantities of watermelons were not harvested because of adverse market conditions. The index of melon prices in 1958 was 91 percent of the 1947-49 base period compared with 132 percent in 1957.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Early Summer

(South Carolina, Georgia, and Arizona)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price: (\$ per cwt.)	Value: (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to
that in 1958) 26,900

1/ 49

1,324

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	26,900	26,900	49	1,324	3.40	4,503
1957	17,100	16,500	42	689	4.58	3,154
1952-56 average	21,660	21,440	65	<u>2/</u> 1,408	3.48	4,906
1947-51 "	25,600	25,540	76	1,931	2.93	5,662

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 17 in 1954 and 8 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: New land areas in Arizona were brought into cantaloup production in 1958 and acreage was increased seven-fold but only to about historic levels. South Carolina reported a fourth more acreage in 1958. Acreage in Georgia equalled that of 1957. Yields in the Southeast were about average but in Arizona yields on the new acreage averaged only half as much as on the "old" acreage. The 1958 production was about double that of 1957 but 6 percent less than the 1952-56 average. Prices received in 1958 averaged substantially less than for the short 1957 crop, but were only slightly less than the 1952-56 average. Marketings of California and Arizona spring crop supplies overlapped well into the early summer season and this overlap depressed prices for summer cantaloupes. Prices also were adversely affected by the surplus produced for mid-summer harvest. Early summer growers can market a 1959 crop about the size of that produced in 1958, unless spring crop acreage is increased. In that case, early summer crop growers should make a moderate reduction in acreage.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1955-58 average yields, will result in a production equal to that in 1958 but 6 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Mid-Summer

(Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and California)

Year	Acreage (acres)	Planted For Harvest (cwt.)	Yield Per Acre (cwt.)	Production (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production

(see 1959 guide below)

56,900 1/ 109 6,078

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	61,050	60,500	114	<u>2/</u> 6,904	3.24	20,972
1957	54,750	53,950	116	6,232	4.38	27,293
1952-56 Average	54,540	53,440	100	5,364	3.48	18,539
1947-51 "	57,610	56,970	86	4,873	3.48	16,974

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes 422,000 cwt. not marketed in 1958 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage was increased in 1957 and 1958.

Plantings in 1958 totaled 12 percent more than in 1957. Most of the increase was in California, Texas and New Mexico. Weather in the East and Far West was favorable to crop development. Excessive rains damaged midwestern crops. Yields averaged only slightly below the 1957 record. Production was record high, 11 percent more than in 1957 and almost a third above the 1952-56 average. About 6 percent of the crop was not marketed because of low prices; most of this abandonment was in California. Prices received in all states except New Mexico averaged considerably less than in 1957 and average. In 1957 prices averaged out at a high level because of the short early summer crop. For the 1959 crop, growers in California and Texas should trim acreages so that the resultant production will be in better balance with requirements.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958 in California and Texas and an acreage equal to 1958 in all other states. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and 1955-58 average yields, will result in a production 12 percent less than in 1958, and 2 percent less than in 1957, but 13 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Cantaloups - Late Summer

(New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas,
Colorado, Utah, Washington, and Oregon)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production: (1,000 cwt.)		

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
less than 1958) 14,100

1/ 87

1,141

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	14,850	12,850	81	1,035	3.75	3,885
1957	13,850	13,200	87	1,150	4.22	4,855
1952-56 Average	13,092	12,472	89	1,116	3.25	3,624
1947-51 "	16,060	14,890	81	2/1,211	3.05	3,492

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 33 in 1947, 144 in 1948, 63 in 1949 and 63 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 planted acreage was 7 percent more than in 1957 and 13 percent more than the 1952-56 average. A potentially excessive production was averted by above-average acreage abandonment and below-average yields. In the East, heavy rains cut yields and contributed to difficulties in controlling disease. Cool and damp weather retarded crop development in the Midwest. Some acreage was lost in Kansas following hail and heavy rains. Generally favorable weather prevailed in the West. Production was moderately less than in 1957 and average. Prices received averaged moderately less than in 1957. However, prices in New York and Ohio averaged above 1957. Supplies of mid-summer melons were excessive and the marketing overlap into the late summer season was more extensive than usual. Consequently, late summer producers did not realize the returns that might have been expected. For the 1959 crop, late summer growers should plant 5 percent less acreage than in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 7 percent and 1955-58 average yield, will result in a production 10 percent more than in 1958, but one percent less than in 1957 and 2 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Watermelons - Early Summer

(North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, and California)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre :Production:	Price :	Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)(\$ per	(\$1,000)
			cwt.)	cwt.)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 10 percent
less than 1958) 321,100

1/ 66 19,073

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	356,800	323,600	69	<u>2/</u> 22,377	.95	18,592
1957	342,400	302,100	64	19,385	1.46	28,271
1952-56 Average	325,640	294,040	66	<u>2/</u> 19,247	1.24	22,865
1947-51 "	287,980	282,820	63	<u>2/</u> 17,752	1.17	20,214

1/ 1954-58 average yields.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 1,163 in 1947, 102 in 1949, 460 in 1950, 110 in 1951, 280 in 1954, 1,713 in 1955, 684 in 1956 and 2,790 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Following the relatively high prices received for the 1957 crop, plantings were increased 4 percent in 1958. All states except Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas increased acreage. In many areas, adverse weather delayed plantings and caused some replantings. However, favorable weather later in the season helped to partially offset the delay and a relatively high average yield was obtained. Production totaled 15 percent more than in 1957 and was only slightly less than the record production of 1955. Because of the large supply, early summer marketing conditions went from bad to worse. In addition, the lateness of the large Florida spring crop caused spring marketings to overlap well into the early summer season, and this further aggravated market conditions. Prices received, when outlets could be found, were less than a cent per pound. In Arizona and California supplies were reduced because of low yields and prices averaged out at moderate levels. A crop of 19 million hundredweight would be sufficient to fill requirements and ensure a more adequate return to growers.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 10 percent and 1954-58 average yields will result in a production 15 percent less than in 1958, and 2 percent less than in 1957 and only slightly less than average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Summer Melons

Watermelons - Late Summer

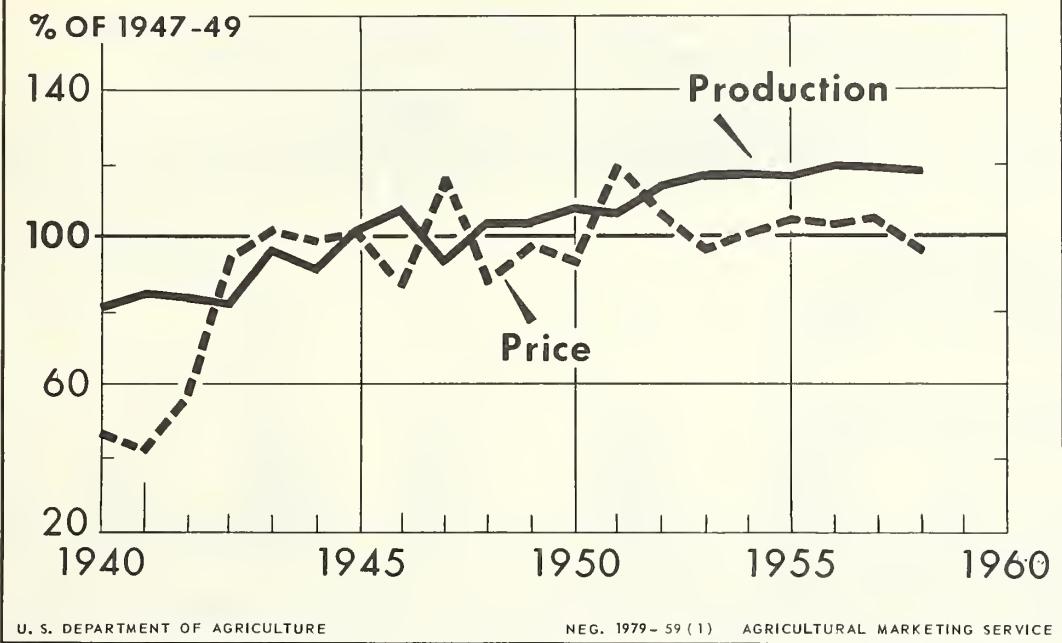
(Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Delaware,
Maryland, Virginia, and Oregon)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
	Planted: (acres)	For Harvest:	Per Acre (cwt.)	Production: (1,000 cwt.)		
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production						
(planted acreage 10 percent less than 1958)	27,900		1/ 113	3,137		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1958 Prel.	31,050	30,550	111	3,384	1.01	3,405
1957	26,650	26,550	113	3,010	1.71	5,149
1952-56 Average	25,230	25,090	112	2,808	1.32	3,639
1947-51 "	21,210	21,110	95	2,001	1.27	2,522
<u>1/ 1954-58 average yields.</u>						

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage, which held at relatively stable levels from 1954 to 1957, was increased to a record high in 1958, 17 percent higher than in 1957. Missouri and Virginia accounted for most of the increase. In many areas of the East and Midwest plantings were delayed by rains. The over-all yield was about average with relatively high yields in the East about offset by a low yield on the large acreage in Indiana. Cold rainy weather in July hurt the Indiana crop and yield was only two-thirds of average. The 1958 production was at a record level, up 12 percent from 1957 and a fifth more than average. Following the surplus early summer crop, watermelons glutted markets throughout the summer and prices received by growers for late summer marketings were the lowest since the early 1940's. Only Illinois reported a 1958 price higher than in 1957. For the 1959 crop, late summer growers are urged to cut acreage 10 percent. A larger cut may be in order if early summer acreage is not reduced appreciably.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of one-half percent and 1954-58 average yields, will result in a production 7 percent less than in 1958, but 4 percent more than in 1957 and 12 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

FALL COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET



In the aggregate, prices for 1958 fall season vegetables averaged 97 percent of the 1947-49 base period compared with 105 percent in 1957. Prices for practically all fall vegetables were at low levels until late in the marketing season. An extensive overlap of harvests of the large summer crops contributed significantly to the marketing difficulties experienced by growers. In total, fall season production in 1958 was about equal to that in 1957 but 18 percent larger than the 1947-49 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Snap Beans - Early Fall

(New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,
Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and California)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (\$ per cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	15,000	1/ 44	634		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	15,000	14,300	45	644	9.67	6,227
1957	15,900	15,600	44	2/ 688	8.55	5,824
1952-56 Average	17,860	15,990	42	2/ 669	8.57	5,689
1947-51 "	24,080	23,220	35	2/ 808	7.61	6,112

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 3 in 1948, 10 in 1949, 6 in 1950, 4 in 1955 and 7 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1958 was 6 percent less than in 1957 and 16 percent below the 1952-56 average. This is in line with the fairly consistent downward trend, although the principal reduction was in Virginia. Weather varied considerably during the season. In the south central states, mild drought in August was followed by excessive rain in September that lowered quality and yields. Rains that followed hurricane Helene were beneficial to crops in eastern states. Mid-November frosts caused loss of late acreage in California. However, over-all average yield was equal to 1957 and above the 1952-56 average. The 6 percent reduction from 1957 in production reflected less acreage in Virginia and slightly lower yields in California and in New Jersey. Prices were moderate to low in September but improved in October, holding at moderate levels until harvesting ended in late October. The season average price was higher than in 1957 and the 1952-56 average. Strong competition from heavy supplies of canned and frozen snap beans should be expected in 1959.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1955-58 average yields will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1958 and 5 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Snap Beans - Late Fall

(Florida and Texas)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (cwt.)	Production Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958) 17,500

1/ 34

524

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	17,500	16,200	37	2/ 595	7.01	3,958
1957	18,600	16,300	32	518	9.46	4,902
1952-56 Average	20,960	18,280	30	2/ 554	9.28	4,886
1947-51 "	27,520	19,760	27	2/ 544	8.98	3,928

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 47 in 1947, 236 in 1948, 124 in 1951, 35 in
1953, 31 in 1955 and 30 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage reached a postwar low in 1958. Most of the reduction occurred in Florida where most of the crop is produced but the change in Texas was proportionately larger. Wet weather during October contributed to the decline in Texas and resulted in some acreage abandonment. Growing conditions were more favorable in Florida and abandonment was about normal. Total acreage for harvest was about equal to 1957 but 11 percent below the 1952-56 average. The average yield was higher than in 1957 and offset the smaller acreage. Production was 15 percent more than in 1957. Shipments from north Florida were moderate through October and movement was fairly active by late October from the Everglades area. Prices were low as movement increased early in November but improved by mid-month with better quality. Harvesting in Pompano began in mid-November and total volume was heavy by end of the month; prices were fairly low. Five percent of the crop in Florida was not harvested because of low prices. Movement to processors was active through November. Movement from Texas was delayed until mid-November. Season average price was lower than in 1957 in Florida and Texas. Supplies of canned and frozen beans are expected to be heavy in 1959.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of about 12 percent and a 1955-58 average yield will result in a production 12 percent less than in 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Broccoli - Fall

(New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia,
Washington, California and Oregon)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	23,500	1/ 46	1,070		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1958 Prel.	23,500	23,500	49	1,151	7.51
1957	21,200	20,900	46	956	7.67
1952-56 Average	23,720	23,440	46	1,077	7.94
1947-51 "	15,580	15,340	45	687	9.01
1/ 1952-56 average yield.					

Comparisons and Comments: Following the reduction in 1957, acreage of fall broccoli was increased 11 percent in 1958. It was about equal to the 1952-56 average. Most of the increase occurred in freezer contracted acreage in California. This state also accounts for a large part of the fresh market production. Acreage also increased in Oregon, New York, and Virginia. Processing was an important outlet for the crops in these states. Warm weather during September advanced harvesting and lowered quality in New York and in California. The Washington State crop was damaged by insects. Weather was more favorable in all states during October and yields were improved. Yield per acre averaged 7 percent more than in 1957. With a higher yield and the larger acreage, production was 20 percent more than in 1957 and 7 percent above the 1952-56 average. Movement to freezers was active during September and October in eastern areas and in California when harvesting became active later in the season. Volume on fresh markets was relatively light early in the season and prices were maintained at higher levels than in 1957. Prices declined to moderate levels as more abundant supplies became available in California. The season average price was slightly lower than in 1957 and lower than the 1952-56 average. Frozen stocks were less than in 1957 and relatively light. However, present supplies are nearly equal to those of a year ago and indications are that supplies in 1959 will be moderately larger than in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with normal abandonment of 1 percent and 1952-56 average yield will result in a production 7 percent less than in 1958 but equal to the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Fall

(New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, (L.I.), New York (Other), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Idaho, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah and Oregon)

Year	Acreage	Yield		
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production: Price : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
less than 1958) 27,600

1/ 225

5,962

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	29,000	27,660	244	2/ 6,740	1.41	8,896
1957	28,130	27,070	215	5,810	2.13	12,363
1952-56 Average	30,846	29,472	212	2/ 6,266	1.76	10,478
1947-51 "	36,168	35,376	194	2/ 6,845	1.75	10,754

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 770 in 1948, 34 in 1949, 2,246 in 1950, 200 in 1951, 84 in 1954, 600 in 1956, and 435 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Production from the 1958 early fall cabbage crop was substantially larger than 1957 and the 1952-56 average. Yields per acre exceeded 1957 by 13 percent, and were the second highest on record. Only the western states showed a decline in yields per acre, where a lack of moisture and insects proved detrimental to the crop. Delayed harvesting from the late summer crop, combined with heavy marketing from the early fall crop, kept markets in the eastern half of the country flooded during the season. This resulted in distress prices during most of the season, and influenced the abandonment of 422,000 hundredweight of cabbage in Upstate New York. Prices did not increase to profitable levels until December - too late to help the bulk of the crop. The season average price was below 1957 in all eastern and midwestern states. Season average prices were moderately higher than 1957 in the western states, reflecting below normal supplies. Even with a more normal overlap of the late summer season, a smaller 1959 production will be necessary to bring supply in line with demand.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 12 percent less than in 1958 and 5 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Fall

(Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production Per Acre: (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 10 percent
below 1958) 3,300

1/ 130

429

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	3,700	3,700	145	537	1.55	835
1957	4,300	4,150	102	425	2.20	934
1952-56 Average	4,710	4,250	110	2/ 463	2.04	862
1947-51 "	4,374	4,354	115	503	2.86	1,374

1/ 1956-58 average yield.

2/ Includes 22,000 cwt. not marketed in 1956 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage for harvest was 11 percent less than 1957, with reductions in all three late fall states. However, 1958 yields exceeded 1957 by 42 percent and were the highest since 1940. As a result, production increased 26 percent over 1957 and exceeded the 1952-56 average by 16 percent. Dry weather in September tended to retard the crop. However, rains in early October relieved the dry spell in all states and favored good growth. Harvest started in late October, with the bulk of the movement in November. Substantial supplies from the large early fall cabbage crop provided strong competition. Additional competition was provided by the winter season crop, which began light harvestings in mid-November. As a result, 1958 season average prices in all three states within this seasonal group were considerably lower than both 1957 and the 1952-56 average. In view of continued heavy competition from the large early fall crop, a decrease in production for 1959 should assure sufficient market supplies.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1956-58 average yield, will result in a production 20 percent less than in 1958 and 7 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Early Fall

(Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin,
Minnesota, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Oregon)

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	Production:	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)		

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 guide below)

1959 20,800 1/ 227 4,542

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	22,340	21,090	234	2/ 4,939	1.55	7,442
1957	20,390	19,490	228	4,435	2.11	9,356
1952-56 Average	19,312	17,726	248	2/ 4,405	1.82	7,796
1947-51 "	19,720	19,248	233	2/ 4,482	2.08	8,826

1/ 1953-57 average yields by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 390 in 1948, 336 in 1950, 124 in 1951, 238 in 1953, 256 in 1954, 113 in 1956, and 140 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1958 was 10 percent larger than in 1957 and 16 percent above the 1952-56 average. Most of the increase occurred in Texas and Michigan. Most of the Texas crop is sold on the fresh market while processing is the major outlet in Michigan. Growing conditions were favorable in all areas and yields were high. Total production was 11 percent more than in 1957 and 12 percent above the 1952-56 average. The demand from processors declined in 1958 compared with 1957 and prices to growers were relatively low. The carryover into 1959 is expected to be fairly heavy and processor requirements in 1959 should be about the same as in 1958. Wherever possible, growers should arrange contracts with processors to be assured of a market outlet for their crop. Prices for fresh market supplies were low throughout the early fall marketing period. Growers in Texas have a location advantage over California for fresh market sales. However, the expansion in production has been greater than the development of market outlets.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent below 1958 in Texas and 5 percent below 1958 in all other states. Such acreages, with normal abandonment and 1953-57 average yields by states, will result in a production 8 percent below 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Carrots - Late Fall

(California)

Year	: Acreage Planted:	: Yield For Harvest: (acres)	: Per Acre (cwt.)	: Production (1,000 cwt.)	: Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 5 percent
less than 1958) 8,800

1/ 261

2,297

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	9,300	9,300	235	2,186	3.81	8,332
1957	9,100	9,100	260	2,366	5.78	13,669
1952-56 Average	10,100	10,100	254	2,548	4.79	12,146
1947-51 "	9,280	9,280	212	1,971	4.88	9,266

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage was increased about 2 percent in 1958, following a season of very high prices in 1957. The low yields were in large measure a reflection of unfavorable market conditions. When prices are low, growers tend to harvest less intensively and thus reduce yields per acre. Shipments were moderate during early September, then increased slowly to a seasonal peak during the last half of November. Prices were very low until late December, reflecting the ample supplies available in California and numerous early fall crop producing states. The market improved slightly in late December as shipments began to decline seasonally. The season average price was considerably below the high price in 1957 and below the 1952-56 average. California growers should anticipate a gradual weakening in their competitive position during the fall season. Other areas, closer to the major population centers, have demonstrated an ability to produce a quality product which can compete on about equal terms in the market. California growers will be at an increasing disadvantage.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 5 percent above 1958 but 10 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Early Fall

(New York (L.I.), New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage Planted: (acres)	: Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	: Production Per Acre (\$1,000 cwt.)	: Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958) 8,500

1/ 163

1,316

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	8,500	7,900	161	1,274	3.93	5,004
1957	8,220	7,820	163	2/ 1,277	3.36	4,155
1952-56 Average	8,794	7,934	163	2/ 1,292	3.51	4,476
1947-51 "	8,920	8,380	159	2/ 1,343	3.38	4,301

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 7 in 1948, 100 in 1949, 56 in 1950, 8 in
1953 and 39 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage planted in 1958 was slightly larger than in 1957 but acreage for harvest was about equal to 1957. Acreage for fresh market was less than in 1957. Production was nearly the same as in 1957 and the 1952-56 average because of lower average yield on Long Island. In all areas, weather was unusually favorable and yields were high most of the season. Low yields in Michigan, resulting from dry weather and insect damage was offset by favorable weather during most of September and October. Freezing temperatures in late November on Long Island caused the loss of about 600 acres intended for late harvest. When movement began in September, fresh market prices were higher than the moderate levels in 1957. Prices declined moderately as weekly volume reached a peak in late October and improved in early November when marketing was delayed by cool weather. Movement was heavy during the rest of November and prices were at lower levels until December. The generally favorable prices most of the season reflected increased demand due to wider distribution and active demand from freezers. Frozen stocks in 1959 are expected to be larger than in 1958 but should not be burdensome.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and 1952-56 average yields will result in a production 3 percent more than in 1958 and 2 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cauliflower - Late Fall

(California)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (cwt.)	Production Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production					
(planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958)					
	5,400	1/ 158	853		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1958 Prel.	5,700	5,700	155	884	2.85 2,515
1957	5,100	5,100	160	816	2.69 2,194
1952-56 Average	5,600	5,600	158	887	2.70 2,364
1947-51 "	6,460	6,460	140	889	2.91 2,552
1/ 1952-56 average yield.					

Comparisons and Comments: The increase in acreage in 1958 offset only about half the sharp reduction that occurred in 1957. These changes in acreage reflect mostly changes in freezers' demands. However, the acreage for fresh market was also increased slightly in 1958. Periods of hot, dry weather resulted in yields being lower than in 1957 and lower than the 1952-56 average. Production was 8 percent more than in 1957 and about equal to the 1952-56 average. Ample supplies moved to local fresh markets from August to December. Out-of-state shipments were limited until early December when a freeze eliminated supplies in eastern areas. Supplies were fairly heavy by early November; processors were active by late November and during most of December. The season average price in 1958 was higher than in 1957 and slightly higher than the 1952-56 average. Stocks of frozen cauliflower during 1958 were much less than in recent years. The larger fall pack in other important producing areas (mostly in the East) in addition to the spring pack probably will result in substantially more supplies in 1959. However, it is expected that frozen supplies will not be excessive in 1959.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than 1957. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1952-56 average yields, would result in a production 4 percent less than in 1958 and 4 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery - Early Fall

(Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Utah)

Year	: Acreage Planted: (acres)	: Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	: Per Acre Production: (1,000 cwt.)	: Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	2,800	1/ 265	697		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	2,750	2,650	289	767	3.71	2,848
1957	2,900	2,700	240	649	4.08	2,645
1952-56 Average	3,590	3,282	266	2/ 872	3.85	3,276
1947-51 "	4,856	4,804	260	1,246	3.61	4,489

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 55 in 1953 and 39 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage was reduced slightly in 1958, continuing the fairly steady downward trend. About 50 percent of the acreage was in Michigan where growers obtained a record yield. Because of this record yield, production was almost one-fifth larger than in 1957 but moderately less than the 1952-56 average. The seasonal crop accounted for 6 percent of the 1958 supply. Crop quality, particularly in Michigan, was generally good. Celery prices trended downward through July and early August, but made moderate advances in late August and early September, when California marketings were reduced. Prices declined again in late September and held about steady in October. Prices received by Ohio and Utah growers exceeded those of 1957. In making plans for the 1959 crop, growers of early fall celery should anticipate that a substantial quantity of California celery may be available to markets in the fall of 1959.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with an average abandonment of 6 percent and 1954-58 average yields, will result in a production 9 percent less than in 1958 but 7 percent more than in 1957 and 20 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Celery - Late Fall

(California)

Year	: Acreage Planted: (acres)	: Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	: Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	: Price (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	7,400	<u>1/</u> 419	3,101		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
<u>1958 Prel.</u>					
	7,400	7,400	350	2,590	3.50 9,065
1957	8,000	8,000	415	3,320	3.10 10,292
1952-56 Average	7,860	7,860	390	2/ 3,056	3.66 10,824
1947-51 "	8,720	8,640	286	2,455	3.87 9,491

1/ 1954-57 average yield.

2/ Includes 533,000 cwt. not marketed in 1956 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage in the Delta area continued its downward trend in 1958. Most of the crop now originates in the Salinas Valley. Mosaic disease reduced Valley yields in September and hot weather advanced the crop in October. The combination of reduced acreage and relatively low yields resulted in a 1958 production 22 percent less than in 1957.

California shipments in the three months ending November 1958 totaled approximately 15 percent less than in the same period of 1957. California shipping point prices showed a gradual advance from late September to mid-November but declined when supplies from Florida commenced moving to market. California prices averaged moderately higher than in 1957. In Florida, plantings of celery for harvest during the fall months are showing an upward trend. California growers probably will encounter stronger competition, particularly during the latter portion of their season. In 1959, a crop moderately larger than in 1958 probably could be marketed successfully. However, an acreage equal to 1958 will provide ample supplies if yields are closer to average.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and 1954-57 average yields, will result in a production 20 percent more than in 1958, but 7 percent less than in 1957 and slightly more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Fall

(Florida and California)

Year	Acreage		Yield			
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	:Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (see 1959 guide below)	11,300		1/ 68	667		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	12,800	11,800	64	750	3.78	2,832
1957	10,000	8,400	71	599	4.28	2,563
1952-56 Average	6,360	5,520	65	2/ 366	5.00	1,759

1/ 1954-58 average yield by states.

2/ Includes 24,000 cwt. not marketed in 1955 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage in Florida has shown a sharp upward trend since 1952. The 1958 acreage was 30 percent more than in 1957. California plantings were 22 percent higher than in 1958, reversing the downward trend of the three previous years. Growing conditions in the two states were generally favorable, but yields averaged below 1958. Crop quality was good, particularly in Florida. The good quality helped to stimulate sales and bolster prices. In California, harvest in Kern County commenced in mid-September and in the Visalia area in late September; warm weather advanced the state's crop. An early freeze caused heavy damage in the Coachella Valley. In Florida, harvest in the important Everglades area commenced in mid-October and shipments were maintained at a relatively high rate. Prices in both states averaged less than in 1957 and average. The 1958 production in Florida taxed market capacity. Florida growers would enhance market stability in 1959 by cutting production at least 15 percent.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1958 in Florida and an acreage equal to 1958 in California. Such acreages, with an abandonment of 17 percent in Florida and none in California and 1954-58 average yields by states, will result in a production 11 percent less than in 1958 but 11 percent more than in 1957.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Fall

(Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and California)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (see 1959 guide below)	6,100	1/ 81	503		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	5,900	5,800	87	507	4.64	2,351
1957	6,600	6,600	80	529	3.30	1,748
1952-56 Average	4,950	4,750	91	2/ 423	3.93	1,666
1947-51 "	3,840	3,540	84	2/ 299	4.21	1,243

1/ 1954-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 8 in 1949 and 4 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 crop was 4 percent less than the relatively large crop in 1957. This decline resulted from an acreage for harvest 12 percent less than in 1957 as average yield was higher in 1958. The principal reduction in acreage was in Virginia (-700). Acreage in California was unchanged. Weather was unfavorably dry in most states during September, and quality was lowered in Louisiana by heavy rains. Ample rains during October improved yields in southeastern states. Production was better distributed than in 1957 and this contributed to a generally favorable season. Limited supplies were available in early September and prices improved during the month, reaching fairly high levels by early October. Movement from Virginia was in peak volume by the end of September. Volume from South Carolina was heaviest during mid-October. Yield in California was adversely affected by hot, dry weather and by freezing temperatures in mid-November. Season average prices in all states were higher than in 1957 and were up substantially in the southeastern states.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958 in California and 5 percent more than in 1958 in all other states. Such acreages, with no abandonment and 1954-57 average yields by states, will result in a production about equal to that in 1958 and 19 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Fall

(Florida)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production Per Acre: (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 5 percent
less than 1958) 5,400

1/ 113 549

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	5,700	5,000	120	2/ 600	5.90	3,098
1957	6,800	5,800	95	2/ 551	5.60	2,694
1952-56 Average	5,520	4,980	107	2/ 535	5.56	2,824
1947-51 "	4,440	3,660	88	2/ 318	6.14	1,866

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 14 in 1947, 20 in 1948, 31 in 1953, 48 in 1954, 37 in 1955, 26 in 1956, 70 in 1957, and 75 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: After successive increases in 1955, 1956, and 1957, planted acreage was reduced in 1958. In 1958, it was 16 percent less than the record large acreage in 1957 but 3 percent more than the 1952-56 average. With favorable weather during most of the season, yields were high. Average yield was higher than in 1957 and the 1952-56 average. Market supplies were light as harvesting of the Florida crop began in mid-October and opening prices were high. Prices held fairly stable as movement increased during October and early November. Total weekly shipments during this period were less than heavy supplies of the same period in 1957. Shipments increased abruptly about the third week of November and prices fell to low levels. Production not marketed during this time amounted to about 13 percent of the total crop. Prices improved to moderate levels early in December when rains delayed harvesting and marketable supplies declined steadily from the peak reached in late November. The season average price was higher than in 1957 and the 1952-56 average.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 10 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1958 but 3 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Eggplant - Fall

(Florida and Texas)

Year	: Acreage Planted: (acres)	: Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	: Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	: Price: (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (see 1959 guide below)	1,260	1/ 85	107		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	1,500	1,500	75	2/ 112	4.80	509
1957	1,500	1,500	83	2/ 124	5.77	652
1952-56 Average	1,470	1,430	75	2/ 107	5.69	561
1947-51 "	1,580	1,360	46	63	6.62	412

1/ 1954-58 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 3 in 1954, 15 in 1955, 11 in 1957, and 6 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 fall eggplant crop was 10 percent smaller than in 1957 but about 5 percent more than the 1952-56 average. An expansion of acreage in Florida was offset by a decline in Texas plantings. Yields in both states were adversely affected by weather. The group average yield was considerably lower than in 1957. Harvests in both states were delayed by unfavorable weather. Hot, dry weather limited the harvest on the early acreage in Florida while excessive rains held back field activity in Texas. Shipments were light during October and prices were high. The movement increased rapidly in November and prices declined to low levels. A portion of the Florida crop was not harvested because of unfavorable market conditions. Season average prices were relatively low in Florida and moderate in Texas. In recent years, supplies in Florida have been larger than could be sold at reasonably profitable prices. A reduction in planted acreage in that state in 1959 should bring supplies more in balance with market requirements.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 20 percent less than 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in Texas. Such acreages, with no abandonment and 1954-58 average yields by states, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1958 but equal to the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Early Fall

(New Jersey, Texas, New Mexico, Washington,
Oregon, and California)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
more than 1958) 38,500 1/ 142 5,358

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	36,700	35,150	135	2/ 4,731	4.04	18,791
1957	43,900	42,900	130	5,561	3.94	21,925
1952-56 Average	45,104	43,980	143	2/ 6,274	4.20	26,110
1947-51 "	45,750	45,070	118	2/ 5,282	4.11	21,290

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 60 in 1947, 161 in 1948, 118 in 1949, 223 in 1950, 137 in 1952, 28 in 1953, 19 in 1954, and 76 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 early fall crop was 15 percent smaller than in 1957 and 25 percent below the 1952-56 average. A sharp acreage cut in California accounted for practically all of the decline. Although production was much below average, shipments from this group of states were supplemented by supplies from the Willcox area of Arizona (classified as a late fall crop). In total, supplies were abundant most of the season. Prices showed some improvement over the extremely low levels during preceding summer months but ranged from only low to moderate levels. Some abandonment occurred in New Mexico. Season average prices in all states except California were much below the high prices of 1957. The significant factor which will affect future market conditions for the early fall states is the potential of the early harvesting areas in Arizona (mostly Willcox and Aguila). Acreage in these areas has expanded sharply in recent years. If acreage and production is maintained or increased, they probably will become the leading sources of supplies by late September or early October. The tendency to overexpand production in Arizona may have an adverse effect on future fall season markets.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and a 1955-58 average yield, will result in a production 13 percent more than in 1958 but 15 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Lettuce - Late Fall

(Arizona)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 25 percent
less than 1958) 20,600 1/ 137 2,822

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	27,500	26,000	130	3,380	4.25	14,365
1957	22,000	22,000	115	2,530	4.00	10,120
1952-56 Average	12,600	12,600	141	1,761	5.19	9,373
1947-51 "	14,380	14,380	112	2/ 1,568	5.19	8,010

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes 211,000 cwt. not marketed in 1949 and excluded in computing
value.

Comparisons and Comments: A record-large lettuce crop was produced in Arizona during the fall of 1958. Production was one-third more than 1957 and 92 percent above the 1952-56 average. Sharp acreage expansions in the Willcox and Aguila areas were responsible for most of the increase. Harvest in the Willcox area began in early September with moderate shipments continuing until late October. Aguila began shipping in early October and Phoenix by October 20. Crops in all areas were damaged by hot weather; quality in general was poorer than usual. Prices for good quality held at moderate levels through October then dropped to low levels during the first half of November when shipments became heavy. Frosts hit the crop on several days in mid-November and prices increased sharply. Prices were high until near the end of the season, then weakened as an overlap with the winter crop in California occurred. If growing conditions had been more favorable during the season, supplies probably would have been almost continually in surplus. Arizona growers have in recent years been planting considerably more acreage than is necessary to satisfy market needs, particularly for late season harvest.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 25 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 17 percent less than in 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peas - Early Fall

(California)

Year	: Acreage : Planted:For Harvest: (acres)	Yield : Per Acre :Production: (cwt.) (1,000 cwt.)(\$ per cwt.)	Price : Value (\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958)

1,900

1/ 37

70

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	1,900	1,900	23	44	11.10	488
1957	2,400	2,400	40	96	10.00	960
1952-56 Average	2,260	2,180	36	79	10.01	794
1947-51 "	3,700	3,600	33	121	9.67	1,166

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 crop was less than one-half the 1957 crop, reflecting a substantial reduction in acreage and sharply lower yields. Planted acreage in 1958 was 21 percent less than in 1957 and 16 percent below the 1952-56 average. Growing conditions were favorable in all areas except Kern and Tulare counties, where hot weather materially damaged late season acreage. Shipments reached volume by early September and continued moderate through October. Market prices were at high levels throughout the season and were well above prices a year earlier. The season average price to growers was above 1957 and considerably above the 1952-56 average. Supplies of competing frozen peas were excessive during the 1958 marketing season. Although some downward adjustment in frozen supplies may occur in 1959, it is likely supplies will continue ample. The limited demand for fresh peas largely precludes an expansion in acreage. An acreage in 1959 as large as in 1958 would produce (with more normal yields) a considerably larger crop.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1953-57 average yield, will result in a production 59 percent more than in 1958 but 11 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Green Peppers - Fall

(Virginia, Florida, and Texas)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price: (\$ per cwt.)	Value: (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (see 1959 guide be- low)	6,000	1/ 55	317		
Background Statistics					
1958 Prel.	5,300	4,800	58	276	13.11
1957	7,000	6,500	47	306	10.09
1952-56 Average	7,990	7,590	47	2/ 352	9.72
1947-51 "	7,250	6,960	42	289	9.68
1/ 1956-58 average yields by states.					
2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex- cluded in computing value: 26 in 1954 and 5 in 1955.					

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1958 was reduced by a greater amount than the sharp expansion that took place in 1957. It was 24 percent less than in 1957 and about one-third below the 1952-56 average. Texas largely accounted for the sharp changes; acreage in Virginia has trended gradually downward in recent years while that in Florida has been relatively stable. Heavy rains in Texas during September and October caused flooding and resulted in heavy abandonment. In Florida, the weather was unfavorably hot, but yields improved with more favorable weather in November. The high average yield reflects the smaller acreage in Texas where yields are normally less than in Florida. Fall production was 10 percent less than in 1957. Overlapping supplies from the late summer crop were lighter than usual and prices were moderate as marketing of the Virginia crop began in late October. Prices improved and were fairly high during November when good volume moved from Texas. Prices declined slightly in December as movement from the Pompano area in Florida increased. Season average prices in 1958 were well above 1957 in Virginia, Texas and Florida.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 25 percent more than 1958 in Texas and equal to 1958 in other states. Such acreages, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and 1956-58 average yield by states, will result in a production 15 percent more than in 1958 but 10 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Early Fall

(Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri)

Year	: Acreage : Yield : : : :Planted:For Harvest: Per Acre :Production: Price :Value (acres) (cwt.) (1,000 cwt.)(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	6,400 1/ 59 355
Background Statistics	
1958 Prel.	6,380 5,680 56 319 5.77 1,842
1957	6,200 5,850 59 347 5.73 1,990
1952-56 Average	6,500 6,006 62 374 5.59 2,083
1947-51 "	8,104 7,902 66 2/ 522 4.84 2,459

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and ex-
cluded in computing value: 37 in 1949 and 17 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage and production of early fall spinach has been trending downward slowly since 1949. Planted acreage in 1958 was 3 percent above 1957 but 2 percent below the 1952-56 average. Growing conditions were unfavorable in most areas. In New Jersey, the crop was damaged by excessive rains early in the season, and in New England unseasonably warm weather reduced yield prospects. The group average yield was slightly below 1957 and 10 percent below the 1952-56 average. Production was 8 percent less than in 1957. Moderate supplies were moving to market by mid-September and shipments reached a peak during November. Market prices opened at high levels, then declined to low levels by early November. Season average prices in most states were slightly below those in 1958. The decline of fresh spinach production reflects the increasing popularity of the frozen product. Supplies of frozen spinach were moderate during the 1958 fall season. In 1959, frozen stocks should be at least equal to those in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 11 percent more than in 1958 but 5 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Spinach - Late Fall

(Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland and Virginia)

Year	Acreage Planted (acres)	Yield For Harvest (cwt.)	Production Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)	3,000	1/ 45	111		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1958 Prel.	3,050	2,650	50	132	4.88 644
1957	2,950	2,450	43	105	4.93 518
1952-56 Average	2,920	2,170	45	97	5.13 501
1947-51 "	4,100	3,020	45	136	4.56 605

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Total planted acreage in 1958 was 3 percent above 1957 and 4 percent above the 1952-56 average. All of the increase occurred in Maryland and Virginia, where plantings have been expanded sharply during the last two years in response to high prices. Growing conditions were favorable in all areas and the group average yield was well above 1957 and the 1952-56 average. Total production was 26 percent more than in 1957. Harvest began in October with a peak occurring about mid-December. Prices were low during the early part of the season reflecting competition from early fall crops. In December, prices improved to moderate levels. Season average prices were slightly below the moderate levels in 1957 and below the 1952-56 average. The success of the late fall deal is largely dependent upon weather in the early fall states. If these states have favorable conditions and harvests are extended, prices usually are low throughout the fall. However, growers in the late fall states generally can market profitably the crop from an acreage as large as in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 18 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 16 percent below 1958 but 14 percent above the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Fall

(California)

Year	Acreage :Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: Per Acre (cwt.)	Production :Production: (1,000 cwt.)	Price (\$ per cwt.)	Value (\$1,000) cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage 5 percent
less than 1958) 21,400

1/ 164

3,510

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	22,500	22,500	155	3,488	6.60	23,021
1957	21,500	21,500	155	3,332	7.60	25,323
1952-56 Average	18,200	18,200	170	3,078	6.78	20,847
1947-51 "	19,480	19,480	126	2,442	6.98	17,005

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: With yields identical to 1957, a slight increase in 1958 acreage resulted in a production larger than both 1957 and average. There was a light movement of supplies in early August from the Oxnard and San Diego areas, and shipments steadily increased as additional acreage matured. Supplies became plentiful by late September as unseasonably warm weather speeded maturity. Shipments peaked in mid-October. The weather matured much of the crop so rapidly the tomatoes could not be fully utilized by fresh market outlets. Available supplies decreased sharply in late October, as the season neared completion earlier than usual. Cold weather the first part of November ended the season for all practical purposes in all producing areas except San Diego. Prices opened fairly low and tended to restrict early shipments. Prices improved as the late summer crop in the East and Midwest finished, and by early October had increased to moderate levels. Shipping point prices by late October had exceeded the high levels of 1957. With normal growing conditions during the summer of 1959, a slightly larger production should not be in excess of market demand.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 1 percent more than 1958, and 14 percent above the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Fall Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Fall

(Florida and Texas)

Year	Acreage Planted: (acres)	Yield For Harvest: (cwt.)	Production: Per Acre (1,000 cwt.)	Price: (\$ per cwt.)	Value: (\$1,000 cwt.)
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (see 1959 guide be- low)	14,000	1/ 94	1,173		

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	12,700	11,100	96	1,069	9.74	10,415
1957	16,100	13,800	90	1,236	9.50	11,744
1952-56 Average	17,840	16,240	79	1,239	8.24	10,082
1947-51	" 22,430	17,620	52	886	8.59	7,548

1/ 1954-58 average yield by states.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in 1958 decreased from 1957, as a smaller acreage more than offset increased yields. In Florida, seeding reached a peak in mid-August, with considerable replanting necessary because of extremely hot weather. During the growing season, strong winds and locally excessive rains damaged many fields. Cool weather in mid-October, although delaying maturity, was favorable for recovery from the earlier adverse conditions. Light harvesting was in progress after mid-October, and volume supplies were available by mid-November. The deal reached its peak during the last-half of November. Opening prices were fairly high, then declined as shipments increased. In Texas, growing conditions were adverse, with excessive rains interfering with planting and setting of fruit. Acreage losses due to excessive rainfall were heavy. Yields were the lowest since 1940, while acreage for harvest was the lowest since 1931. Harvesting began in early November with the bulk of the small crop moving to market between mid-November and early December. Early prices were very high as quality was exceptionally good, and even though dropping slightly in late November, remained fairly high. Season average prices in both states were much higher than 1957 and the 1952-56 average.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more in Florida and 10 percent more in Texas than 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment and a 1954-58 average yield by states, will result in a production 10 percent more than 1958 and 5 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Sweetpotatoes

(New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina,
South Carolina Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama,
Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and California)

Year	Acreage	Yield			
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price : Value
	(1,000 acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958)

272.7

1/ 64.3

17,137

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	272.7	266.0	65.5	17,434	3.91	68,233
1957	288.9	280.6	62.2	17,467	4.18	72,983
1952-56 Average	333.0	324.3	55.6	18,020	4.51	81,405
1947-51 "	464.1	455.1	52.3	23,815	4.11	94,645

1/ 1957-58 average yield by states.

Comparisons and Comments: Sweetpotato production the past 8 crop years ranged from 16 million to 21 million hundredweight. The 1957 and 1958 crops were only half as large as crops produced in the early 1940's. Approximately 14 million hundredweight of sweetpotatoes were used for food from the 1956 and 1957 crops. Food utilization from the 1958 crop is expected to total slightly in excess of this figure. Although some increase in food sales might be expected because of the upward trend in population, a slight but continuing decline in per capita consumption has about offset population gains. Growers use almost one million hundredweight for seeding the following year's crop. Sweetpotato food and seed requirements now total about 15 million hundredweight; an additional 2 million hundredweight can be expected to be used for feed or accounted for as shrinkage and loss. The downward trend in acreage continued in 1958. A record average yield was obtained. In Louisiana, excessive rains lowered quality; 1958 crop shipments to canners were heavier than in 1957. Prices received for 1958 supplies are expected to average slightly below a year ago.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with an average abandonment and 1957-58 average yields by states, will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1958 and 1957, and 5 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

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